THE DAILY ONTARIO.

VOLUME I. BELLEVILLE, ONT., ~~MONDAY~~ Tuesday, MARCH 29, 1870 NUMBER 3.

THE DAILY ONTARIO

BOOK, JOB, AND GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned, having a very large Stock of PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES, for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, and being about to put up

THREE STEAMPRESSES.

will be enabled to execute in the best manner, and with greater expedition than any other Printer in the Town, all orders for work with which he may be favored. WORK DONE IN ANY REQUIRED STYLE.

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
LABELS,	MAGAZINE,
HANDBILLS,	BILL BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,	SHOW BILLS,
INVITATIONS,	STAGE BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,	NEWSPAPERS,
POSTING BILLS,	BLANKS, &c.,
CONCERT BILLS,	PROGRAMMES,
RAILROAD BILLS,	BILL HEADINGS,
CHEQUE BOOKS,	FUNERAL CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	STEAMBOAT BILLS,

WITH EVERY OTHER VARIETY OF JOB WORK.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

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TARIFF OF RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under $1 for first three insertions, and 13 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines, $1,25 for first three insertions, and 17 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Above 10 lines 8 cents per line for first insertion, and two cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

Subsequent insertions not ordered oftener than once a week, 4 cents per line.

Notices of Births...50cents each. Do Marriages...50cents each. Do Deaths.......50cents each. } These rates to be paid in advance.

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, leaded or solid, 8 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid Minion if over 10 lines, under 10 lines cents, under 7 lines 50 cents.

Other Notices in Editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary or private interests of Individuals or Companies, such as reports of Banks, Insurance Companies, Notices to attend Lectures,, Amusements, Meetings, acknowledgments of Donations, &c. —to be considered advertisements, and charged on the same scale and in the same manner as "Business Notices."

YEARLY AGREEMENTS.

The square to be 22 lines of solid Minion.

The half square 11 lines ditto.

Price for square, for one year, for daily paper $40 with the privilege of altering limited to once a month.

Half square for daily paper $20 per year with same privilege.

N.B.—The square to be confined to the ordinary business of commercial houses, and for such houses it will not be held to include Auction Sales, Advertisement of Ships, Removals, Copartnership Notices, Private firms, Houses to Let or for Sale.

ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Belleville.

JELLELT & BROTHER,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries-Public, &c. Belleville
ROBT. P. JELLETT. MORGAN JELLETT.

LAZIER & LAZIER,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law.—OFFICE.—Dominion Buildings, Opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

DICKSON & GILBERT.
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville. OFFICE—Bridge Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
GEO. D. DICKSON. B. S. GILBERT.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Insolvency, &c.
OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville.

DR. THOMAS NICHOL,
HOMŒPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.—Office and Residence over the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. Office hours, 11 a. m., to 3 p. m. Country calls attended promptly.

P. V. DORLAND, M. D.
CONSULTING Physician of the Philadelphia University Hospital, Graduate of the New York Opthalmic Institute. OFFICE, Front St. Hours from 8, A.M. to 9, P.M.

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BARRISTER. OFFICE.—Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

SAMUEL J. BULL,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Bedford Buildings, Opposite Harrisons, Belleville, On.t

PONTON, FALKINER & DENMARK,
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P. M, NULTY,
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MACLELLAN & MACLELLAN,
LAW, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c. Front Street Belleville, O.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

FLINT & ROBERTSON,
BARRISTERS and Solicitors. OFFICE—Opposite Telegraph Office.

DOCTOR BURLETT,
OFFICE—Opposite the Town Hall, Upper Bridge.

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BARRISTER, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—In Terwilligar Building, Front st., Belleville.

JAMES LISTER, M. D. M R C S, London.
OFFICE—Opposite Dane House, Belleville.
N.B.—Night-bell at the Hall Door.

M B ROBLIN,
DOMINION Buildings, Belleville. Agent for Western and Provincial Fire & Marine Assurance Companies; Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Citizens & Star Life Assurance Companies. Valuator for Trust & Loan Company of Upper Canada. Agent for Sale of Lands, General Commission Agent, &c., &c.

R. J. PETTIGREW,
CUSTOMS' Broker, Office, Custom House, Belleville, Ont. Any Entries for Goods required to pass the Customs, can be made out for parties at his Office. Can devote a portion of his time to Writing, such as Copying, Posting Books or Making out Accounts.

W H R ALLISON.
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In striker's Block, Main Street, Picton, Ont.

H SHOREY & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, Importers of Cloths, Tweeds, &c., &c. 20 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO,
IMPORTERS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, Montreal.

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OPPOSITE ALBION HOTEL, 150 McGill Street, Montreal, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, offer for sale
300 Hf. Chest Gunpowders.
300 " " Imperial.
700 " " Young Hysons.
600 Catties, Pekoe Japans.
600 Boxes of Tobacco.
With a thorough Stock of GENERAL GROCERIES.

GEORGE W WALKER L D S,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT STREET, Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel and Hambly's Saloon.

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SURGEON DENTIST, Opposite Commercial College, Harrison's Block, Belleville, Ont.

The Silent Wheeler & Wilson



SEWING MACHINE. HIGHEST PRIZE OVER —82— COMPETITORS Paris, 1867. " 1861. London 1862. Best Family Machine made. See it at VANTASSEL'S

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. James,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN for Consumption and Diseases of Women and

OCULIST AND AURIST,

WOULD respectfully state that he is now treating successfuly the following diseases: Consumption in its nervous stages, Epilepsy, or falling fits in their worst form, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Gravel Dropsy, Hip Disease, Spinal Deformities, Abscesses of years standing Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases of women and children also Diseases of the Heart, Cancers cured without cutting and little pain sore legs Salt Rheum and especially Consumption.

Errors of Youth nervous Debility, Premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of Youth.

Dr. JAMES' wishes particularly to state that he applies all the latest improvements in the science of Medicine to aid in the curing of disease, such as Inhalation in Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. And other processes entirely new for Consumption, Liver Diseases, Nervous Diseases, and Diseases of women in combination with his own great discoveries in Medicine. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other scources, are particularly invited to call and see him.

OFFICE HOURS, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Office, Neilson's Hall, Front St., Belleville.

LACROIX & GRANT,

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of

FURNITURE,

JUST RECEIVING SPRING STOCK Consisting of PARLOUR & DINING-ROOM SETS, BED ROOM SETS, &c.

The Largest and best assortment of Pictures in Belleville always on hand.



UNDERTAKING.

FUNERALS Furnished. No Charge for Hearse.
JAS. LA CROIX. JAS. A. GRANT.

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B-owls, Basins,	
E-wers Egg-cups,	C-hina, Crockery,
L-amps, Lanterns,	R-ockingham Tea-pots,
L-amp Globes & Shades	O-val Bakers,
E-arthenware,	C-oal oil, Copy Books,
V-ases, Vase-Shades,	K-nives, Forks, Spoons
I-nk-Office & Copying,	E-ngraved Glass-Ware,
L-etter & Note Papers,	R-ed, Black, Blue and
L-edgers & Blank Books	Violet Inks,
E-nvelopes,	Y-ellow bakers & bowls

S-tationery, School Books,
T-ea and Toilet ware,
O-yster Plates, Office Ink-stands,
R-eaders-1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th,
E-lectro-plate Cruet stands &c.

and a great variety of other articles always in Stock.
F. H. ROUS.
1.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING
AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY ONTARIO.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of closing up his Mill and Town business, offers for sale the Steam Saw Mill, Boarding House, Lumber Docks, Land, &c., situated in West Belleville, together with his timber limits in Elzevir, Kaladar, and Grimsthorpe; also, 4,500 acres of fine timber lands in fee simple.

The Mill is in excellent working order, and capable of cutting from 80,000 to 100,000 feet per 24 hours.

ALSO.

Wharf and Wharehouses, together, with the Foundry and Machine Shopsf with Lathes, &c., complete.

ALSO.

The large and commodious Brick Store on Bridge Street, with or without the interest in the business.

ALSO.

Two Brick Stores and Lots on Front Street, at present occupied by Messrs. N. Jones and John Lewis.

ALSO.

The House and Lot in rear of the new building lately erected by Mr. Gordon, at present occupied by Mrs. Mott.

BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, March 13, 1869. 1-tf

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

NOW READY AT

J. S. MEUDELL'S.

Belleville, March 18, 1870. 1

GEO. W. RACEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO JAS. NOSWORTHY.)

LEATHER DEALER,

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, opposite Bennet & Bain's Brewery, Front St., Belleville.

ALL KINDS OF

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

constantly on hand.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY SOLICITED.

NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS warranted to give perfect satisfaction,

ONLY $1 25 PER DOZEN.

AMBROTYPES

taken as cheap as in any gallery in Town.

ROOMS, NEILSON'S HALL.

GEORGE C. NUTTER, Artist.

GEORGE CHOWN,

TIN, IRON & COPPER-WARE

MANUFACTURER, &c., &c.

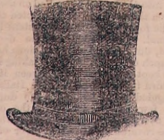
DEALER IN

Stoves, Coal Grates, Cutlery, Pumps, &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Eave Troughing, Roofing, Bell-Hanging, and all kinds of Job Work attended to with neatness and despatch.

For SUGAR-MAKING PANS, SPILES, &c., a fine assortment.



ALL THE NEWEST

SPRING STYLES

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

GEO. H. HAYMES.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

THE first edition of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOQUET OF PHLOXES

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers to whom it will be sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.



Ontario MARBLE WORKS,

Front Street, Belleville, between the Dominion House and the Market.

Having on hand a large and well selected stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARBLE,

I am prepared to design and execute in the best style,

MARBLE WORK OF ALL KINDS,

and when required will deliver the same in any part of the Country.

The Proprietor begs to thank the public for their past patronage, and as I have now on hand a select stock of Marble, I am prepared to furnish

Monuments, Head-Stones and Mantles, which for the workmanship and price, will defy competition.

S. S. McMULLEN, Proprietor.
March, 1870.

BRIDGEWATER

COTTON & WOOLLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber offers to grant splendid water power for a Cotton and Woollen Factory combined, or separate, at the thriving Village of Bridgewater, to a Company, or Companies, to be formed to erect the same.

The power is superior, as a constant supply of water can be obtained to work the Factories the year round.

The facilities for building are good, as the best material can be obtained on the premises.

A Prospectus for the formation of a company, or companies, will soon be issued, and Stock Books will be opened at Bridgewater, Belleville, and other places.

BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, March 13, 1870. 1-tf

GEORGE COBURN,

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

SPRING STOCK,

OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

WHICH IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Will be Sold Cheaper than the Cheapest.

NEXT DOOR to DR. HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE, Front Street, Belleville.

W. J. BAKER,

Dealer in

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,

CUTTERS, &c.,

Begs to return sincere thanks for past patronage and to intimate that he has now on hand and is manufacturing a

SUPERIOR LOT OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, WAGONS, &c., &c., of the BEST AMERICAN SECOND GROWTH HICKORY,

All of which will be sold on very reasonable Terms.

SHOP ABOVE BROWN'S FOUNDRY, ON THE STATION ROAD. 1-1yr

LIFE PRESERVERS.

THE GREATEST UTILIZER OF WOMAN'S TIME AND LABOR KNOWN TO THE AGE IS

GORDON'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

The following persons have them in use:—

P. Luke,	G. C. Borradaile,
J. M. Walker,	John Palmer,
Mrs. Moon, Madoc,	Samuel Kyle,
Geo. Chown,	James Ponton,
Thos. Wills,	James Macoun,
John Covert,	John Doyle,
James Ross,	Rev. J. Wild,
R. S. Patterson,	Geo. Backus,
J. W. Carman,	I. B. Aylsworth,
J. N. Yeomans,	Thos. Lockerty,
Horace Yeomans,	Wm. Tennant,

Simon Ballantyne.

These Machines can be purchased from either of the undersigned,

A. E. PROCTOR,

or G. D. ARMSTRONG, at J. M. Walker & Co's Foundry, Front St., Belleville.

N.B.—County Rights for the above Machine for the Dominion for sale, apply to

A. E. PROCTOR, Agent.
Belleville, March 22, 1870.

STEEL PLOW

AND

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling Steel Plows at $10 each, Wood's Celebrated Mowing Machines, cutting 4½ ft., at $75.00.

The same with reaping attachment at $90.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
March 8, 1870. 1-tf

W. Y. MIKEL,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The choicest varieties kept on hand as cheap, or cheaper than any place in Belleville.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.

IF you receive a new stock of Cloths, don't neglect to call at THE ONTARIO Office, and invite an inspection of them. It will cost but 50 cents; will call attention to your business, your goods, your stand, your name, and perhaps sell you a dozen coats.

ADVERTISE!

Citizens' Insurance Company
(OF CANADA.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
in 20,000 shares of $100 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
of which one-fourth is called up.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH ALLAN, (Pres. Merchants' Bank,) Pres.

C. J. BRYDGES,	EDWIN ATWATER,
GEORGE STEPHENS,	HENRY LYMAN,
ADOLPHE ROY.	N. B. CORSE.

LEGAL ADVISER
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C.
MANAGER:—EDWARD RAWLINGS.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE.

The CITIZENS' COMPANY is the second Canadian Company, that has embarked in Life Assurance, and the only Company transacting Fidelity Guarantee business in the Dominion.

It is of purely Canadian origin, and its Proprietary composed of nearly 100 of the wealthiest and most influential Citizens of Canada.

In introducing the CITIZENS' COMPANY to the Canadian public, the Directors would impress upon intending Assurers the desirability of Assuring in this, a Local Company, for many reasons: amongst others, the security of a known and established Proprietary, which must be considered as far superior to all the ill-proportioned deposit, (in comparison to their liabilities,) made by Foreign Companies,—the fact of the Assured being at all times able to ascertain for themselves the exact state of the Company's position and resources,—the much lower charge for Premiums, consequent on the higher Rate of Interest which the country affords upon Investments,—and the assurance held out by the Directors—whose names and commercial reputation will, they hope, be considered a sufficient guarantee—of produce and economy, combined with liberality, in the administration of its affairs.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with perfect security. No other charge whatever.

One-third of the Premiums, on with profit Assurances, may remain unpaid, during the convenience of the assured, at interest of 6 per cent per annum,—no notes demanded.

Policies, on which Three Full Premiums have been paid, will be purchased by the Company on liberal terms, or a loan may be effected thereon to the full extent of their value.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Company is especially constituted to grant Bonds of Indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty or infidelity of their Employees,

On the "Stock" or without profit system—the rates are particularly low—whilst on the "Mutual," or with profit system—the rates are very favorable in comparison with those of any other Company.

The conditions and concessions are very greatly liberalized and extended; and the usual restrictions considerably curtailed.

Intending Assurers are requested to read the book prospectus of this Company, and ascertain for themselves the sound, valuable and liberal principles upon which it is established, which, combined with the undoubted security afforded by the known wealth and influence of its Directors and Stockholders, cannot fail to secure for it the confidence and support of every resident Canadian.

We do not find Americans coming to our institutions to effect their Insurances, then, why should we forsake our institutions to go to them? Especially as our own institutions offer us as good if not better terms and security in every respect. Let us then unite, and foster and promote our own institutions, that we may ere long be as proud of them, as England and the United States have justly cause to be proud of theirs.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained from the Agent.

M. B. ROBLIN, AGENT,
March, 17th, 1870. Belleville.

ÆTNA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820. ONE OF THE BEST AND OLDEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

FIVE REASONS

FOR

INSURING LIFE.

1. When a man makes a liberal provision for his family in the way of life insurance policies, he places those for whom he lives and labors above all possibility of want.

5. A man's house is his castle; but if the family are left without adequate means when he dies, it is only a castle in ruins. A life policy keeps the fire burning on the hearth when a man dies.

3. It is unwise to defer until to-morrow what can be done to-day. Many a man has died and left his estate in a deplorable condition, because he had put off making application for a policy until ill health came, when it was too late.

4. In the degree that life insurance policies relieve from anxiety, they contribute to the length of life; and the experience of the companies proves that insured men live longer than others.

5. Whenever a man decides to insure his life, he cannot be too careful in selecting a company. The peculiar inducements offered by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY it is believed, are excelled by no other company in this country.

J. N. YEOMANS, AGENT.
ONTARIO OFFICE.

Western Assurance Company.

A purely Canadian Company and in stability, and sound management, second to no Company doing business in Canada.

Confined to Canada account no office engaged in the Fire and Marine business has yet attained so large an income from Premiums, which shows beyond question that the Western holds a leading position in the confidence of the Insurance Community.

In aiming at increased Premium Receipts from year to year, the settled policy of the Company is nevertheless to do its business on sound and prudent principles irrespective of Income; that is, requiring fair rates for the risk incurred, an avoidance of doubtful customers on any terms, and when loss occurs, to meet the same promptly on satisfactory proof of claim.

M. B. ROBLIN, Agent,
Office, Dominion Buildings.
Belleville, March 16th, 1870. 1

IMPERIAL

FIRE ASSURANCE COM'Y OF LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED, 1803,)

RINTOUL BROS., General Agts, for Canada.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent, Belleville.

BLANK Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Judgment Rolls, &c., for sale at this office.

L. GABOURIE.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

LIQUORS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY.

Belleville, March, 1870. 1-6m



G. S. TICKELL,

CABINET WAREHOUSE

Upholsterer, Undertaker, &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Respectfully invites attention to his stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all of which is of the Newest Styles, and Best Workmanship, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Persons about to furnish this Spring, will do well to call and examine.

UNDERTAKING.

Special attention given to this branch,

Hearses, Coffins, Scarfs, Hatbands, Burial Robes, &c., constantly on hand, and all that is requisite provided at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE attention of Farmers is called to the fact that STEEL PLOWS are now sold at Wallbridge's Victoria Foundry at $10 each; and Wood's celebrated Mowing Machine, 4½ ft., cut, at $75.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
March 8, 1870. 1-tf

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.—"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal Leaders, a well digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times" and is thus rendered available in a cheap form for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price 3d per copy, or $8 per year.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" thro' Newspaper Agents; or have it from the publishers on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.

THE LOCKMAN PATENT.



FAMILY SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILSON BOWMAN & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Is the most complete Sewing Machine made. The price of the Machine on beautiful stand Walnut Top, Mouldings and Drawers, is

$30 DOLLARS CASH.

The qualities which recommend them are:

1. Beauty and excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides fabric Sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of Seam, that will not rip or ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachment and wide range of application to purpose and material.
5. Excellence of workmanship.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management.

Those who have not tried them should not delay in getting one from

TAYLOR & McWATTERS, Front Street, BELLEVILLE, ONT. OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY, Sole Agents for The County of Hastings. 1-tf.

To Builders

JAMES ROSS,

Will furnish all kinds of

Building Lumber and Joice from 37 ft long.

BOARDS, FLOORING & SHINGLES, will be constantly on hand after 1st April.

Belleville, March 22nd, 1870.

W. DICKENS' REFRESHMENT ROOMS,

HOT TEA AND COFFEE, FRUIT PIES, MEAT PIES, and OYSTER PATTIES, also the place for WEDDING CAKES, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Belleville March, 1870.

MORAL WORTH.

"He is less of a man every time he cheats; and he knows it, if no one else does. These words were found reported in an exchange, being part of a conversation between two young men, overheard by a fellow traveler. The one who uttered them had got hold of a fundemental truth, and and gave a fitting and terre exprescion. His phrase might well be hung up in the memory as a warning and instructive motto. If he heed it himself, his career, it is safe to say, will be an honest career. We said he had got hold of a fundamental truth; we should have said he had got hold of two truths, but two which go together as twin verities.

"He is less of a man every time he cheats." There is a whole ethical system in that sentence—the enunciation of a great ethical fact. It implies that integrity is the backbone of character; that without it the most successful money-getter is belittled. It teaches that the human being is more soul than body; more the inward spirit than the outward appearing; and therefore whatever wounds the vigor of the soul stains the purity of the spirit, and involves a loss no gain of riches or anything riches can purchase will make up. This is what it implies and teaches; and anybody can easily verify the assertion. If you happen to know any trickster of low degree a petty sharper or a millionaire-swindler, any one in short, who has driven fine bargains, so far as getting the best of pecuniarily goes—who has won the dollars and cents by fraud and lying—if you happen to know such a scamp scrutenize him closely, study him thoroughly, and you will not probably be very long in discovering how much smaller he is than he would be if he were upright and fair in his dealings. No matter how grandly he dresses or pompously he appears; no matter how he pretends to pride himrelf on his shrewdness or how he boasts of his resources; no matter what display he makes or what indifference of bearing he endeavors to put on—you can see by watching him that he is but a petty, degraded creature after all. He will have more or less of the hang-dog look. You cannot catch his eye fully.—You will notice about him evidence that he has something to conceal; is suspicious lest he may be found out in underhand doings; does not feel safe and is not able to stand up with the independent and frank bearing of one who has nothing he is ashamed of to keep in the dark, no business transactions he would be unwilling to have brought fairly to light. He may be wealthy as Crœsus, ostentacious, arrogant, a merchant or financier on the largest scale; or he may be a mere huckster in either case, you will see the proofs written on his face on his face or in his manner, that he has dwarfed his better nature by his rogueries. He is nervous, not at his ease. The clear ringing tone of sincerity has gone out of his speech.—The frank open smile has left his face.—The steady, firm tread is no longer in his walk. He talks as if on his guard so as not to betray himself. He smirks with fidgety grimaces. He creeps with a stealthy step. If he does not do this, he swaggers and blusters, affects a heartiness and openness which you can easily see is pretence, anything but natural and genuine. In this care as in others, men are so constituted that they cannot abuse themselves with impunity and without showing their offence to the keensighted. The marks of their iniquity soon become visible. In anything but a creditable way the evil they have cherished or committed, or continue to cherish or commit, marks them and keeps them marked by some disfigurement they cannot hide or disguise. The sensual and intemperate are sure to wear bestial expressions of countenance, to be blotched and bloated, shrunken and pallid. The roue and the rowdy, who cannot pick them out in a crowd? Precisely the same is it with the mercenary, unprincipled and false, on 'Change and in the market place. Their countenances grow hard, their appearance in many ways show how sordid they are and how addicted to low cunning. They do not stand up straight among their associates, with open countenances. There is no frank and whole-heartedness about them. They cringe and sneak. They are over-cautious. They dare not and do not let their impulses dictate their conduct; but they must ever be plotting or watching as those who, having taken unfair advantage of others, constantly expect other to pay them back in their own base coin.—In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred something of this description will be found applicable to the perpetrators of great or little frauds upon their customers and those who deal with them.

And does anybody need to be told that such mean creatures part with more or less of their manhood; are crippled and dwarfed, and so are the losers of that, consciousness of being as true and noble as they might. By every perfidious, dishonest act he commits, a man robs his own soul of its dignity, descends and grovels where he might otherwise have aspired and moved erect among his fellows. There is no getting over this fact. Men are so constituted that they cannot do violence to the laws of integrity without suffering for it in the way we have been intimating. You cannot find an instance we are sure, where there has been an enrichment of the pocket at the expense of the honor and truthfulness of character, in violation of generous and just sentiments, or against the protest of conscience—you cannot find an instance of this sort of unfairness in which the perpetrator of it, has not shorn himself of a portion of that which elevates and ennobles humanity. It is indeed true of every trickster that "he is less of a man every time he cheats."

Then the other part of the young man's remark is equally beyond denial. "He knows it, if no one else does. Indeed he does. He may think he veils the fact of his debasement from all the world. He may cover up his leanness with purple and fine linen. He may strive to hide it by a boastful carriage. He may assume being fortunate in his iniquitous enterprises, he has been a gainer instead of a loser, he may endeavor to take comfort in the crowd of companions no better than himself, and because he has company in his dishonesty insist upon it that he has committed no wrong. But it is of no use. He is all the time aware that he is not the man—that he is much less of a man than he might and ought to be. He may not be willing to own this: to confess his humiliation. But he knows it and feels it nevertheless. Inwardly he creeps and crawls, is conscious of a shriveled soul, a contracted heart, an outraged moral sense. The obligation to be honest is instructive; and now no one can be disloyal to that obligation and remain ignorant of his recreancy. This is putting it strongly, but it is not putting it more strongly than truth requires. We care not how prosperous an individual may be, nor how bravely, defiantly he may seem to enjoy success. If he has won that success by unfair means he cannot get rid of the ever-haunting conviction that he his winnings

never so great, he has obtained them by demeaning falsehoods that have taken the man out of him. So there is ashes in his golden apples, and his fairest treasures are smutched in his eyes by the marks of his own dishonor in the employment of bad means for gathering them.

If this is called moralizing by any reader, we beg to remind him that it was suggested by and is but an amplification of the talk of two fluent young men in the cars, who made no pretentions to being very virtuous. The one whose words we have commented upon said other things which showed that he was no sentimentalist, but a hardy straightforward fellow, who only gave utterance to a conviction taught him by his sound common sense. Surely, then his strong speech may be earnestly commended to all who are beginning their lives as men of business. It is right and commendable for them to aim at the largest success provided all the while they violate no right principle, are guilty of no mean, dishonorable acts, provided they no mean, dishonorable acts, provided they bear it in mind as a guide to them in the way of consistent uprightness, that it is true of every merchant that "he is less of a man every time he cheats; and he knows it if no one else does."—Chic. Jour. Com.'

POSTAL TARIFF.

HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT OPTIONAL.

	Prepaid.	Unpaid.
In the Dominion,	3c	5c
Prince Edward Island	3c	5c
United States	6c	10c

Local or Drop Letters, for delivery by same office at which posted ... 1c
" pre-payment compulsory ... 1c

HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.

Britain, by Canada Steamships		6c
" via Cunard		8c
" " Bremen		8c
Newfoundland		12½
British Columbia and Vancouver		10c
Red River		6c

NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Papers in the Dominion, to Britain, United States, P. E. Island and Newfoundland		2c
To Subscribers.		
Weekly	per quarter	5c
Semi Weekly	" "	10c
Tri-Weekly	" "	15c
Daily	" "	30c

☞ Subscribers residing in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., must prepay their Canadian postage as above through the Canadian publisher.

NEWSPAPERS COMING INTO CANADA.

From Britain, by Canadian Mail Steamers	Free
" New York	2c
" United States	2c

Circulars, Prices-Current, Hand Bills Books, Pamphlets in the Dominion, to P. E. I., N'fld., and U. S. per oz 1c
Periodicals, as above per 4 oz 1c
Parcel Post per 8 oz 12½c

New Stamps are issued of 1c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 13½., and 15c.

Belleville Post Office.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern day train	10.30 A.M.	11.25 A.M.
Western " "	5.30 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
E. and W. night trains	9.00 P.M.	6.30 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 10.50 A.M. and 9.00 P.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS.

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Thursday at 9.00 P.M.

Per American steamers, every Saturday at 9.00 P.M.

Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

Railway Time Table.

Trains arrive and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

Morning Express going West,	6.20	A.M.
Evening " " "	6.50	P.M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.25	A.M.
Morning Express going East,	11.25	A.M.
Night " " "	12.35	A.M.
Mixed Train going East,	10.30	P.M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.20 A.M.

Montreal Time.

Single copies of THE DAILY ONTARIO may be had at the counter of the publication office, Price two cents.

Single copies of THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Wednesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily Ontario.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

THE DRAINAGE ACT.

We have received from the department of Public Works a copy of the Drainage Act, of last Session, with extracts from the Public Works Act, of last year, under which the former is to be worked. The Commissioner has sent copies of the Act and Schedules to be filled up, in case there are any swamp lands within his municipality, to each Reeve in Ontario. If these Schedules are filled up and returned to the department as they should be, the Government will be in possession of much valuable *data* on which to carry on works under the Act.

The department are already aware of about half a million acres of swamp land scattered over some thirteen counties in quantities from 2600 to 113,900 acres which can be reclaimed at a cost varying from 87 cents to $1,50 an acre, giving an increase in value in lands drained from $4 to $6 an acre, or in other words, adding to the aggregate wealth of the Province from $2,000,000 to 3,000,000, besides making the neighborhoods in which these lands lie, much healthier and more desirable in all respects. If "He who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before" is a public benefactor, then the Government deserves the thanks of the country for stirring in the matter of these, hitherto worse than useless, swamp lands. It is very proper, too, that public money should be lent to assist in what might be regarded as, in some sense, a private enterprise, just as the Government of England some years ago loaned large sums to agricultural proprietors for the drainage of the clay lands with results that almost revolutionized agriculture upon such soils.

This Act gets over a further difficulty which every one who has attempted to act on foot a work of the kind, where the swamp crosses the lands of several proprietors, has found to be an insuperable difficulty; that is, the pig-headedness and greediness of some of the owners; but as the law now stands, the Commissioner can construct drains and whatever else may be necessary, and then a Board of Arbitration, to be appointed by the Governor, are to visit the work and decide in what proportion each parcel of land shall bear the cost of improvement, which is to be repaid in twenty-two annual instalments of $\frac{7}{10}$ cents on the dollar, of the original out-lay. This annual charge is to have priority over all incumbrances on such land, is to be collected as taxes, and its payment is to be guaranteed by the municipality, and shall be the first charge on all its funds. Furthermore, if the Treasurer pays any sum out of the funds of the municipality other than ordinary salaries of the clerk and employees, he shall be deemed guilty of a *misdemeanor*, and shall also be liable for every sum so paid as for money received by him for the Crown; and to double and twist the certainty of this charge being paid, any *Reeve or Councillor wilfully or neglegently omitting to see the foregoing provisions carried into effect, shall also be personally and individually liable to the Treasurer of Ontario for the full amount of said charge, to be recovered with costs in any suit as for money had and received for Her Majesty's behoof.*

While approving the principle which underlies the law we fear the working of its details will be found very cumbersome and expensive; like every thing done by Governments it will be slow and red-tapish.

It is one of the axioms of political economy that everything that can be done by the people interested should be left to them; and it seems to us that it would have been vastly cheaper and better to have given the control of the matter to the several Townships and Counties, lending them what monies they needed for the purpose upon proper guarantees. Besides this Act does what no law should do when it can be avoided—it creates patronage and leaves large sums at the disposal of the Government wherewith to log-roll swampy constituencies and bemire weak-kneed representatives. We hold it to be one of the first principles of Responsible Government that the ministry of the day, be they whom they may, should have as little patronage to grant as may be consistent with the efficient carrying on of the Government of the country.

A BAD NAME.

I will not kill thee but I will give thee a bad name, said the Quaker to the dog that had bitten him, and the result was that the public killed the dog quite as effectually. So a Mr. Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusett, has the ill-fortune to have a name-sake in the same house who comes from that most unsainly place, the City of Saints, and this is the way in which he got muddled and mixed by a Philadelphia editor:—

Mr. Hooper (Rep., Mass.,) rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, to the great amusement and amid the unrestrained laughter of the House, in which he himself participated, an editorial from "The Philadelphia Morning Post," based upon the ludicrous blunder of attributing to him the speech in defense of polygamy, made in the House last Tuesday by Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah. The article says that the fact of the speech being written proves, that the people not only of Massachusetts, but of the whole country, would be shocked at it; that there must be a cause for it somewhere, and asking whether it was possible that one short visit to the harems of Salt Lake is all that is necessary to cause leading men of the nation not only to approve polygamy, but to turn their backs upon civilization and Christianity, and to embrace enthusiastically the damnable faith. For the of the country's good name, it was to be hoped that Mr. Samuel Hooper stood alone in his iniquity and disgrace.

The reading of the article having been concluded, Mr. Hooper (Rep., Mass.,) said he had received a letter from Mr. J. D. Stockton, the editor of the paper, apologizing for the absurd blunder, and promising all possible reparation; but, as falsehood travels faster than truth, he wished the records of the House to contain a specific contradiction of the statements in the article. He was unwilling to father the speech of the delegate from Utah.

AN APOLOGY.

If our readers were annoyed at the many typographical errors which appeared in our first two issues, they were not half as much vexed by them as we were. It all comes from the storm, the elements seem combined against us, the first storm kept back our material, the second our men. We got out yesterday's issue with two men short of the usual staff, one of them arrived this morning, after a night on the Grand Trunk and is giving us a hand to-day; but as he is sleepy, ten chances to one his type will be heads and points and there will be some more mistakes to-night, if you are annoyed with them please read this again.

The non-arrival of these men brought us late to press, our carriers failed in some instances to deliver the paper last night, for all which we are very sorry, and when working fairly will see that it does not occur. In the days when men studied omens these storms would be taken as augories of ill success in the future, but man's mission in these latter times is to overcome nature and bend her to his own purposes. So we propose not to accept the omen but to force success from unwilling nature.

TOWN COUNCIL.

March, 28.

His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Present Messrs. Kelso, Holden, Tannahill, Watters, Smith, Patterson and Vandusen.

A number of accounts were ordered to be paid.

The Clerk mentioned that a rule nisi had been served upon him in the case of Snell against the Town, staying all proceedings under the Market By-Law.

The Finance Committee brought in their Report.

The Committee on Harbor and Town Property reported that in the matter of

BROWN vs. TOWN COUNCIL

They have taken the advice of Counsel and considered the cause of action together with the evidence likely to be brought forward, and advise the Town to offer Mr. Brown half the claim, which is $200, in order to save litigation, and which they have good reason to believe will be accepted.

THOMAS KELSO,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Holden that the report of the Finance Committee be received, carried.

The report of the Harbor Committee was then received on motion of Mr. Kelso.

The Council then went into committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Kelso supported the report of the Committee on Harbour and Town Property thought it better to compromise than to fight a Queen's Bench suit.

Mr. Patterson was not in favor of a compromise. If it was a just debt it should be paid; if not, it should be resisted.

Mr. Watters thought that Mr. Brown had brought the dredge here in good faith, and that a compromise would be best.

The Mayor explained that he had taken advice of counsel, and was advised that Mr. Brown had no cause of action; he said, moreover, that as he had been solicitor for the Town, he must be excused from voting.

Mr. Kelso said that the chairman of committee had arranged with Brown to bring the dredge, and repeated that the safest course was to pay half and settle.

Mr. Tannahill thought the Town would save money by a compromise.

Mr. Holden explained that as his firm were Attorneys for Mr. Brown, he could take no part in the discussion, and gave no advice.

On a vote being taken it was a tie, the Chairman voted nay and the report was lost.

Mayor took the Chair.

Mr. Tannahill wished yeas and nays be recorded on the Harbor and Town property Committee report, and with this view

Mr. Kelso moved that the report of Committee of Ways and Means be referred back for the purpose of adopting the Report, paying Brown $200.

On this motion the vote was yeas—Kelso, Tannahill, and Watters. Nays—Patterson, Vandusen, Smith, and Becket. Motion lost.

Mr. Holden introduced the subject of the sale of the Gas works, and moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Kelso:

That the time for taking vote of the rate-payers upon the proposition respecting the Gas company, be extended until Thursday, the seventh day of April next, at same place and hours, and with a view of information being given the rate-payers, concerning the proposition and the affairs of the Gas Company generally; a public meeting of the rate-payers be called on Monday next, 4th April, and that posters be issued by the clerk as soon as possible announcing postponement of vote.

Moved by Mr. Kelso, seconded by Mr. Tannahill that $200 be placed to the credit of the Finance Committee to meet the expenses of procuring the Charter of the Grand Junction Railway. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

A MISTAKE.—Writing of Prof. Stone yesterday, we said, "We mistake him if he would be willing to sow the seeds of evil in any community." It seems that we were mistaken, and we hasten to make the correction as the only reparation in our power. The "Professor," to mark his disapprobation of our remarks, has ordered his advertisement out of THE ONTARIO, which he has a perfect right to do; we do not approve of his course and we have said so, which we have a perfect right to do. We offer our advertising columns for the people to make communications to the public, but when they buy the right to advertise, we don't sell the right to make such remarks on public matters as we believe the public good demands, if Prof. Stone thought this he was mistaken, and not getting so much for his money as he expected, he was quite right in backing down. One word on the real matter at issue. Lotteries have been found such fruitful and frightful sources of evil that they have been suppressed by every nation which the people of this country regard as worthy of respect or imitation. All experience has shown that nothing is so easily aroused, and nothing so hard to allay, as this passion for this sort of gambling. And we challenge Prof. Stone or any one else to show the distinction between lotteries and the scheme on which he distributes "gifts." With perhaps this difference that the trumpery articles which he distributes are not so tempting as the great prizes which are sometimes given away in lotteries. Prof. Stone ought to know enough of human nature to see, not only the possibility, but the likelihood that he will in every place he visits sow seeds of dissipation, which will make his trip through the country a curse, and if he is the respectable man we were disposed to take him for he will pause when his attention is drawn to the matter.

CHESS.—The long talked of "Chess Tournament" between the Chess playing portion of the boarders of the Dafoe House and Mrs. Baker's boarders came off last night and resulted (although a well contested game) in favor of the Dafoe men. The game elicited a good deal of attention, and brought into play the liveliest mental exercise that has been brought to bear in this noble game for some time in this locality.

New Temperance Organization.

A Public Meeting was held in the Marble Hall, on Thursday, 24th March, Hon. Billa Flint in the chair, for the purpose of organizing a Union Temperance Society.—The meeting was addressed by Hon. Billa Flint, Dr. Holden Dr. Hope, W. W. Dean, C. V. Bogart, G. V. N. Relyea and George Thompson, Esq. At which meeting the following resolutions were adopted, and 226 signatures obtained to the pledge, and officers were appointed for the ensuing year.

Resolved 1st. This Society shall be called the Belleville Temperance Union. The object of which shall be to unite the friends of temperance in a common organization, for the suppression of intemperance in the community.

2nd. The members of this Union shall be all who subscribe to keep the following pledge:

"I solemnly promise to abstain from the manufacture, sale and use of all spirituous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and in all suitable and proper ways I will discountenance their use in this community."

3rd. The officers of this Union shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and Committee of five, with power to add to their number, who together shall form a general Committee to manage the business of the Union.

4th. All Ministers of the Gospel who become members of this Society shall be ex-officers members of the Committee.

5th. At the annual meeting of the Union a report shall be presented and the officers elected for the ensuing year.

6th. Public meetings of the Union and all meetings of the general Committe shall be opened with prayer.

7th. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Union by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Officers of the Union for the ensuing year:

Hon. Billa Flint, President.
W.C.T. of B. A. O. of G.T.
W. C. T. of I. O. G. T.
President of W. T. A.
Dr. Holden and Dr. Hope.
} Presidents.

W. W. Dean, Treasurer.
George Chown, Secretary.
C. V. Bogart, A. T. Petrie,
G. Thompson, W. L. Hynes,
and G. V. N. Relyea,
} Committee.

THE SIDE WALKS off front street are in a frightful state of slush. Here and there and enterprising householder has shoveled off the snow in front of his premises, but as a rule that "has been honored rather in the breach than in the observance;" still private individuals are doing pretty well.

We would suggest in the meekest spirit of christian charity that the authorities of certain churches which lie along side the principal streets, rebuild direct their Sexton's to remove the snow from their sidewalks before Saturday night. Great inconvenience and much unchristian temper was experienced after the other storm, from a neglect of this simple expedient.

AN EMPLOYEE OF THE GRAND TRUNK Railway, at Napanee, was killed yesterday while in the act of shoveling snow from the track, by remaining too long in the way of an advancing Engine. Name of deceased not learned.

THE STAGES from Madoc and Bridgewater were all day yesterday and until 11 o'clock to-day reaching Town.

Funeral of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

KINGSTON, March 29.

The remains of Mr. Kirkpatrick, M. P., for Frontenac, were conveyed from his residence to St. George's Cathedral, this afternoon. The City Council, the Bar, and other important bodies attended en masse. It was the largest funeral that has been had in Kingston for many years. The flags have been at half mast on the public buildings and vessels since his death.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was President of the Canadian Express Co., and its offices throughout Canada were closed and draped in mourning during the funeral.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.

MR EDITOR:—In your issue of the 28th, you are pleased in connexion with your strictures on the GLOBE, the "Man-millinery Question," and "Lieutenant Governor Howland" and his "White Satin Breeches at the Ottawa Ball;" to bring in my name as "AU FAIT in matters relating to State Balls."

Now, sir, was this for the purpose of bringing down upon me the wrath of the GLOBE? if so I refer you to my Solicitors for further information as to what you had better do to repair the damage I have sustained in being referred to as "AU FAIT in matters relating to State Balls!" Surely to be coupled with the Globe, Lieutenant Governor Howland, and White Satin Breeches, is too much of a good thing. Why did you not put in the Governor General and his Satin Breeches so as to make the thing look respectable. I suppose as the GLOBE don't meddle with the Governor General's White Satins, it must have been all right on the part of His Excellency to wear them.

Queer times these when Governor, Executive Committees, Senators and Commoners can dance and drink to the tune of "Molly hand the bottle round, we'll make the people pay."

Yours, &c,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 29th Mar., 1870.

A letter from Red River, credits the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, with the incipiency and growth of the rebellion there. The writer gives it as his opinion, that, but for Bishop Tache and the Hudson Bay Pemican, it would have died a natural death long ago. He complains that the Protestant clergy, when the rising under Boulton and Shults took place instead of assisting to encourage the men, went among them doing all in their power to dissuade fighting for their liberties. Our correspondent maintains that in spite of the presence of American half-breeds, the District is essentially loyal, and urges the sending of troops in the Spring.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The following accusations against Mr. Ferres have, we are informed, been laid before the Government:—

The undersigned, late Guards in "The Kingston Penitentiary," beg leave most humbly and respectfully to submit the following charges against the present Warden, James Moir Ferres, which they are prepared to prove, and upon which they most humbly and respectfully ask an enquiry.

1.—Eight men were employed for a week, and twelve men for fourteen days, under Guard George Skeffington, picking rags in "The Kingston Penitentiary." The Warden was offered two cents per lb. for these rags, by a Mr. Ewart, deliverable in Kingston, but he sent them to Montreal, addressed to "J. M. Ferres, Jr.," St. Francois Xavier Street, and gave him 5 per cent commission for selling them, which, with freight and cartage, come to a dead loss. The consequence of which was, that the institution lost the entire value of the rags.

2.—Brooms drawn from store to prison, for use institution, have been taken to the Warden's private house.

3.—The institution lost upwards of $6,000 on beef, in consequence of the usual beef being refused by Ferres, while a Director, although the same was subsequently received and accepted by Her Majesty's troops in Kingston. The tender price was $3 75 per 100 lbs., while the purchase price paid was $10 per 100 lbs.

4.—The Warden's private sleigh has been furnished with steel runners at the expense of the institution.

5.—The Warden has not paid for either steel or workmanship, or for repairing sleigh in shoe shop by saddler. See account books for this and for commission paid on rags.

6.—Convicts under Guard Russell, a relative of the Warden's, have been continually doing work in the Warden's private house.

7.—When Montreal accounts are paid, cheques are sent in a body to young Ferres, who distributes them and claims commission.

8—Warden orders that Accountant shall not, when giving an order for goods manufactured in prison, to be passed out of gate, state prices in order.

9.—Stone from Penitentiary quarry, loaded by convicts, given to Mr. McCarty without charge.

10.—Warden abuses officers in presence of the convicts.

11.—Warden keeps two cows and one horse at the expense of this institution, contrary to the statute.

12.—Warden used all the garden produce last summer for his private use, and sent 15 barrels of the apples to his son at Montreal.

13—Convict Lafever took three months to rig a ship for the Warden, which he received, and for which no pay was given to the Institution. During this time Convict Lafever was refused to a contract shop. Afterwards the Warden could not, and would not punish the Convict. Reference is made to the Punishment Book.

14.—The Deputy backs the Warden in everything, and keeps his own horses in the Prison.

15.—The Warden allows Convicts in his office to make up Parliamentry Returns.

16.—The Deputy Warden goes to the barn of the Institution, and takes away sleigh loads of oats after hours, to feed his own horses.

17.—The present Warden has spent more in law for the past six months than the late Warden did in twenty years.

18.—Convicts do all the private work in the Warden's house.

19.—The Warden also uses the cabbage of the farm for his private use.

20.—In addition the above we further say:—That on the 4th instant the Accountant accused the Warden of acting dishonestly and receiving Montreal commission for purchases. On the 5th the Warden refunded the account, thereby acknowledging the fact. See Cash Book. We have heard this, and believe it to be true.

21.—We further say that the Warden, through the Deputy Warden, purchased three cattle out of money voted by Government for the purchase of beef, and sent one to his son in Montreal, one to another person and the Deputy Warden kept the other.

HENRY CONNOLLY,
A. EDNEY,
E. SMITH,
D. McINTOSH,
D. MACKENZIE.

Horrible Statement Concerning Decapitation.

The "Menmorial de la Loire," a French newspaper, reports the statements of the celebrated surgeon and physician, in regard experiments made with the heads of various decapitated criminals. In 1854 the executioner of Amiens guillotined a young woman, in order to inherit from a small sum of not quite three hundred dollars, had poisoned a whole generation of relatives. After the execution, he found her head fastened to the border of the horrible basket by her teeth. Her jaw-bone was so stongly contracted, that she had bitten holes through the willow texture of the basket. Another time he executed a butcher, twenty-five years of age. The Scaffold was erected in open field, and the head did not fall into the basket but rolled on the ground. When the executioner attempted to take it up he found that it was fastened to the ground. The mouth of the decapitated head, during dark convulsions had seized a bunch of grass, and, in taking it up, it still kept a piece of sod beeween its teeth. A third time he executed an Italian, who struggled most terribly for life during the last few moments. After the operation was over the head in the basket was found to be covered with a triple layer of bloody saw-dust, and the mouth was filled with it. The head evidently moved several times and turned itself round in the basket. A fourth case is perhaps the most horrible of all yet reported. The same executioner had decapitated a laborer, who did not struggle in the least against his decapitation. But when the body was brought to the cemetry and taken out of the basket, not only was the whole frame most horribly distorted, but the head had bitten into the upper part of the leg with such force that a piece of flesh had to be cut out to enable the executioner to lay the corpse into a coffin which the family had furnished.

The truth of these and similar instances is not denied by the French; but it is stated by great medical authority that these movements are made without consciousness, but that by the terrible physical shock experienced by the whole system at the moment of decapitation, all the nervous functions are so completely paralyzed that the activity of some of the organs, such as the eyes and teeth, is not accompanied by self-conscious sensations. These horrible mysteries of course can never be solved with certainty. The complete chloroforming of culprits immediately before the execution may perhaps be a means of accelerating insensibility in such cases.

Human life is not unattended by dangers in San Gabriel, Cal. as the following extract from a letter of one of the inhabitants to his brother in the State Legislature would seem to indicte: "The people of this place have a vay of shooing one another asidently; for instance, if a man wanted to kill a nother, he will git into a play with him and stick a knife in him or shoot him, and let on it was done axidently. Thear has bin two cases of the cind hear in the last caight days. Pass a law to make it a crime to play with weapons."

There is a stringent Act in force in Prince Edward Island relating to small-pox. A penalty of ten shillings is imposed on all person who neglect to send their children to the Health Officer for the purpose of vaccination, within a certain period. A penalty of ten shillings is likewise imposed if the children are not taken before an officer for inspection on the eighth day after vaccination.

The Sultan of Turkey has addressed a circular to the great Powers in reference to the Montenegro question. The circular declares that the Porte is determined not to cede its Suzerain rights, but proposes to call a mixed commission of Turks and Montenegrins in order to define the private property on the disputed tract of territory. The Powers are invited to inarust their consuls to attend the sittings of the commission.

A too-honest clerk has been discovered by the Hamilton "Times." A merchant in that city recently hired a new clerk, and of course initiated him at once into the mysteries of the "trade mark." The same afternoon the newly inducted knight of the yard-stick was showing some goods to a lady customer, when she demurred to the price of the articles. The feelings of the merchant may be imagined when the young man called at top of his voice: "What shall I sell it for? It is marked four dollars and a half and cost fifty cents." The engagement with the clerk soon terminated.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times in his letter of March 4th, relates the following incident:—That journal make no mention of an incident which occurred at the Tuileries the other night, and which caused considerable excitement in the Imperial household. I have it from a person who has almost daily access to the Palace, so that there is no reason to doubt its correctness. A few nights since, on returning to her room, the Empress found an anonymous letter on her chimney-piece, apprising her that an atsempt was about to be made to poison her son, and cautioning her to have a strict watch observed over the preparation of his food. The communication threw her Majesty into a state of the greatest agitation and alarm, and it was some time before she could be reasoned out of her apprehensions. Then came the question as to how the letter could have found its way to her bedchamber. Those usually having access to it are old and attached servants to her Majesty, and suspicion could not rest upon them for a moment. It was plain that some one must have watched his or her opportunity to slip into it while the regular attendants were temporarily absent. The Chief of the Detective Police was immediately sent for, and all the members of the household were examined; but no clue could be found to the means by which the letter could have been introduced. There the matter rests at present, and I need not say that it has created a most uncomfortable feeling throughout the Palace.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 28.

COTTON—At 22¼

FLOUR—shade firmer, and in fair demand for lower grades; receipts 18,000 brls; sales 8,000 bush; at $4 50 to 5 60 for superfine State and Western; $4 65 to $5 30 for common to choice extra State; $4 60 to 4 80 for common to choice extra State and Western;

Rye flour quiet at $4 55 to $5 10.

WHEAT—In moderate demand, and shade firmer; receipts 12,000 bush; sales 18,090 bush; at $1 10 to $1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 45 for white Western.

RYE—Market quiet.

CORN—Scarce: receipts 5,000 bush; sales 46,000 bush; at $1 05 for old new mixed Western.

BARLEY—dull; receipts 86,000 bush.

OATS—Market is quiet; receipts are 11,000 bush; sales 14,000 bush at 55c to 59¼ for Western in store.

PORK—Market steady; at $26 50 to $25 65 for new mess.

LARD—Market is firmer at 13¾c to 14¼c for steam, and 14¼ to 15¼c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Dull at 14c to 23c for Ohio, and 24 to 45c for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 14 to 15¼c for common to prime.

Died,

On Sunday, 27th instant, John Campbell, infant son of Mr. John Lewis.

Funeral to take place on Tuesday 29th inst., at 4 p.m. from his father's residence.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED, a house embracing four or five rooms, within five or ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Apply to John Forin Esq., or at the office of this paper.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

FIRST PRIZE,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

E. O. RITCHIE & Co.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED 1810.

Cash Capital - - - -	$1,000,000.
Assets, 1870, - - - -	2,533,210 72c.
Liabilities, - - - -	133,231 85c.

Deposits required by law made with the Canadian Government.

This Company is now doing a thriving business in Town. Losses in all cases amicably adjusted.

ROBT. TANNAHILL, Agent.

BROWN & ST. CHARLES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES, PHŒTONS, LUMBER WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

STATION ROAD, BELLEVILLE.

A LARGE STOCK

Of all varieties of work, now on hand, made of the very best material.

TENDERS

WILL be received up to the 11th of April for the building of a

STONE STOREHOUSE,

for H. Corby, Esq., M. P. P., and for enclosing the lot with a stone wall.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN FORIN, Architect, on and after Monday the 28th inst.

Belleville, March 23, 1870.

JUST RECEIVED AT

72 FRONT ST.,

BRONZE KID AND

FINE GOAT BUTTON Boots,

in Ladies', Misses' and Children's sizes.

R. M. CLARKE & SON.

LANDS FOR SALE.

FRANKFORD.

THE fine residence and premises of the subscriber, 1¼ acres of land. Fine lot, ornamental and fruit trees, good well, cistern, &c. Price low.

Former residence of M. C. Roblin, 1¼ acres of land. Fine lot, ornamental and fruit trees. Price very low.

Village Lots 258, 1, 2, and 3, N. Mill Street, Village Lots 286, 287, and 288, 8 Victoria Street.

1 acre E. Scott Street.

Village Lot 119, East Trent Street.

Two Saw Mills and Mill privileges on Cold Creek.

RIVER TRENT.

A number of very superior privileges on the New Dam, on the River Trent, for convenience and durability not surpassed in Ontario.

Lot 4, W. Fish Street. 20 and 21 West Sannes Street. 20 East Wellington Street. 17 West Wellington Street. 17 East Park. 289 and 290 E. Scott. 59 N. Mill Street.

MARMORA.

Lot 21, Con. 6, Marmora,
Part Lot 17, Con. 8, Marmora.
Part Lot 18, Con. 11, near the Feigle Mine.

BELLEVILLE.

Several Town Lots in good situations for dwellings, &c.

Lot 20, Con. 3, Harwich, 200 acres. Very valuable timber lot near G. W. Railway.

All the above are offered on very reasonable terms.

Apply to
M. B. ROBLIN,
Dominion Buildings.

Belleville, March 26, 1870.

"ST. ANDREW."

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscriber as just received by the above named Steamer a portion of his Spring Goods which will be open for inspection immediately and which will compare well as to goods in the market or quality and cheapness.

He invites special attention to his stock of STAPLES, which he has marked at a very small advance above COST, and will be found very low.

His Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS

will be the best in the market, and all the newest styles.

He has paid particlar attention to this department. Having engaged

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR,

he is prepared to get up suits on very short notices. All work warranted to fit.

Just received complete stock of

SILK AND FELT HATS,

in all the latest style, which will be sold as low as the lowest.

His

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

is always complete.

The public are receited to inspect his stock before purchasing.

W. W. JONES.

Belleville, March 9, 1870.

$5,000 GIVEN AWAY.

GREAT LOTTEY, WHERE THERE ARE ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY.

39 Bleury St., Montreal.

ONE out of every twenty-five packages of 1 lb each, and one out of every six boxes of 5 lbs. each, sold by this Company, will contain

ONE DOLLAR NOTE

which they offer to the public of the Dominion of Canada, as an inducement to give a trial to their Teas. They guarantee that every purchaser shall get the fullest value in Tea for their money, as they put up only the very choicest and purest kinds of Tea, which are carefully selected by experienced Tea-tasters Only two prices—Black, Mixed, or Green, 70 cts. per lb.; Choice Japan or Young Hyson Tea, 1 lb. Choice Japan Teas, (in 5 lb boxes only), 70 cts. per lb. Give them a trial and judge for yourselves. Observe the Address and the Trade Mark on each Package.

Agent for Belleville

J. H. HAMBLY,
Apothecaries Hall.

Belleville, March, 1870. 1-tf

TRUNK FACTORY.

THE undersigned still continues to manufacture

Trunks, Valises, Bonnet Boxes, &c.,

of all varieties and styles, at his old stand,

West Belleville, near Upper Bridge,

and keeps on hand a full assortment of FIRST CLASS WORK, all warranted, and sold usually low prices, viz.: Square Trunks, by got up, and of the very best material, Gentlemen's do, $8 00. Smaller sizes proportionally cheap, running down to fifty cts each.

JOSEPH WILSON.

Belleville, March, 1870.

J. G. VANDUSEN

GROCER,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, BRIDGE

TEAS, SUGARS, GROCERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &T. MEATS, &c.,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ALL ORDERS delivered free of Charge on the Shortest Notice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE TRUST LOAN COMPANY of Upper Canada have funds to Loan on very favorable terms. Loans may be repaid in one sum or in instalments. Parties requiring loans on good securities will find it greatly to their advantage to apply to this Company. Applications to be made to the Company's Agents at Kingston, Messrs Lazier & Lazier, or

L. B. ROBLIN, Agent for Belleville.

March 18, 1870 1

LOUIS ROENICK,

IN Returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform the public that in addition to his extensive Cabin Stores and Cabinet Factory, he has added Machinery for all kinds of Cane Seat and Rail Seat Chairs, which, he is now prepared to apply at as cheap rates as any other manufactory in the Dominion.

Any orders with which he may be favored will receive prompt attention.

Upper Store opposite Walker's Foundry, Lower Store opposite Dicken's Grocery, Front Street, Belleville

L. ROENICK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, March 28.

The Portuguese policy—extreme rigor towards Juland.

The acquittal of Prince Bonaparte is much commented on here.

Practice of the University Boat Crews for the annual race is carefully watched and reported. Papers concur in pronouncing both crews wretched in form.

Four inches of snow fell on the Epsom Downs last Saturday, and sportsmen are seriously perplexed about the condition of the Turf, as Epsom Spring races commence to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

Out going Transatlantic steamers have been ordered to take a Southerly course to avoid icebergs, Unusual numbers of them reported by arrivals here.

LISBON, March 28.

Last accounts from Paraguay state that Brazilian troops are rapidly gaining in pursuit of Lopez.

PARIS, March 28.

In the Senate to-day, Rouher, presiding minister Ollivier, read a project of Senatus Consultum, drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor. It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate; hereafter Legislature power is to be divided between Emperor, Senate and Corps Legislatif. Number of Senators must be one third less than that of Deputies. Former articles giving constituent powers to Senate are abrogated, and constitution henceforth may be changed only by voice of the people on proposal of Emperor.

SANFRANCISCO, March 28.

In the Legislature of British Columbia a motion was carried that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine.

Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, died at eight o'clock last evening, from an attack of apoplexy.

Death of Bishop Smith.

Brooklin, Ct., March 29.

Bishop Smith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died, at his residence at this place last evening at 7-30, o'clk. He was taken ill on Friday last with congestive chill, and gradually sank for two days. He had been speechless, appearing to suffer little pain. Funeral takes place on Friday next, at 11, in the forenoon.

LONDON, March 27.

The Longmans announce the publication, in May, of a new political novel by Disraeli.

LONDON, March 28.

The 'Times,' in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a madman under constant watch.

PARIS, March 26.

The Prosecuter General made his argument in the High Court at Tours to-day. He opened his discourse with the energetic denunciation of the political party to which Victor Noir belonged. He made frequent reference to the 'Marsillaise' journal; he said it was full of blasphemy. Nearly all of evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur, who, however, demanded the condemnation of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, because the shooting was not done in self-defence. The Prince was much criticised during the delivery of the argument. M. M. Leroux and Damage, lawyers for the defence, in their closing arguments laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in the 'Marsillaise' and other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procurer-General for a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only an hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the partie civile demanded 100,000 francs damages. In consequence of this demand, the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the Court instantly. He said he wished to show he was not afraid of menaces made against his life.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strossmayer's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is surely expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Daru is also looked for.

MADRID, March 27.

The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents showing the character of the various conspiracies which culminated in the insurrection in Cuba, and proving that one of the most considerable of these plots had for its object the elevation of Lerzundi to the Viceroyalty of the Island.

FRANKFORT, March 28.

Bonds opened flat at 90½ 95½.

LONDON, March 28.

Mr Barry, member for York County, moved an amendment to the Bill for the Preservation of Peace in Ireland, requiring one warning to seditious journals. This was carried.

An amendment limiting the operation of the Act to March 1870 was rejected.

Several other amendments were offered to the Bill which were generally adopted.

The Bill then passed and the House adjourned.

PARIS, March 28.

Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Daru's despatch has been made public. It substantially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the political pretensions of the Pope.

PARIS, March 28.

The High Court has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 20 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

BERLIN, March 28.

The steamship 'Periere' has arrived.

A lady wished a seat, shortly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh! you're a jewel," she. "Oh! no," he replied, "I'm a jewell I have just set the jewel."

MISS FRITH'S OLD STAND.

A LARGE LOT OF

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, 4th APRIL.

MRS. MEMBERY.

SPRING 1870.

JUST ARRIVING, and will be opened by

1st. OF APRIL

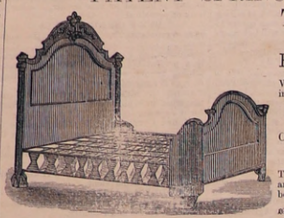
a choice assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

ROBERTSON & HENRY.

Belleville, March 29, 1870.

PATENT SPRING BED.



THE accompanying engraving shows one of

KELLY'S

Patent Spring Beds,

With the side rail taken out, showing the Side and Top of Bed.

PRICE ONLY $7.

CHEAPER THAN A COMMON MATTRASS.

They are more durable than any article of the kind that has ever been invented.

☞ For Sale only by

CHERRY & BLACKBURN.

Belleville, March 26th, 1870.

ONTARIO HALL.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING.

PROF. STONE,

BEING confined to his room through the effects of a violent cold, will be unable to appear to-night, but the EXPERIMENTS will be conducted by

MR. F. L. HUNTON.

A SILVER WATCH,

and other beautiful presents given away to the Audience,

Professor L. believes he will be able to resume his duties on

MONDAY EVENING Next,

MARCH 28th.

BELLEVILLE

CABINET FACTORY.

PARLOR SETTS,

DINING SETTS,

BED-ROOM SETTS.

CHAIRS, STOOLS, &c.,

Manufactured by

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, March 25. 1870.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to intimate that he has sold the interest and good will of his business, and that he has been succeeded by Warner Brothers, for whom he bespeaks the support and patronage of his friends.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, March 14, 1870.

JOHN A. M. GILBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO A. DIAMOND.

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY,

PLAINING AND MATCHING LUMBER, and everything in CARPENTRY, and JOINERS WORK.

Prices to suit the times, and as cheap as can be got at any other establishment.

Always on hand to receive orders, and no time lost in executing the same.

J. A. M. GILBERT.

Belleville, March 15th, 1870.



FANNING'S OMNIBUS LINE

AND

LIVERY STABLE.

WALTER FANNING,

Proprietor.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO LET, the Gallery formerly occupied by Forrest & Lozo, Front Street, opposite the Anglo American Hotel, Belleville.

Enquire of

SANDFORD BAKER.

Belleville, March 23, 1870.

1870.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS,

CAMBRIA, INDIA, BRITANIA.
COLUMBIA, IOWA, CALEDONIA,
EUROPA, ANGLIA, SCANDINAVIA.



"Secure amidst Perils."

ONE of the Favorite First-Class CLYDE-BUILT Iron Steamers of this Line will sail every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

at noon, from Pier 23, North River, New York, to Londonderry or Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c., &c., Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, &c., &c.

Children 1 to 12 Years, Half Fare.

Passengers booked at Cheapest Currency Rates to and from every Railway Station in Europe and America.

For Passage Tickets, or further information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or to

R. P. DAVY,
Belleville, Ont.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned being determined to close his present business is now offering his entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT COST

AND IN MANY INSTANCES MUCH BELOW COST FOR CASH.

PAY UP

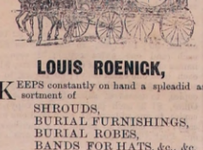
ALL PARTIES indebted to the undersigned will find it to their advantage to call and pay up at once; as all

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS WILL BE PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PARTIES.

The business must positively be closed at once.

C. V. BOGART.

Belleville, March 26, 1870.



LOUIS ROENICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a spleadid assortment of

SHROUDS,
BURIAL FURNISHINGS,
BURIAL ROBES,
BANDS FOR HATS, &c., &c.

NATHAN JONES,

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

Importer of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

THE SPRING IMPORTATIONS will be found complete in every Department, embracing a good assortment of

PRINTS	DRESS GOODS.
COTTONS.	BLACK SILKS.
LINENS.	LACES.
TICKING.	RIBBONS.
SHIRTINGS, &c.	VELVETS, &c.

Special attention is directed to the Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

ALSO

LACE & MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS.

Stock of GROCERIES complete as usual.

NATHAN JONES.

FASHION.

MILLINERY, MANTLE, AND DRESSMAKING.

PARIS and LONDON PATTERNS and FASHION BOOKS received Monthly.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING 1870.

JOHN S. BROWN,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN

THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

Where he is offering to the public a large stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT very low prices. These goods have been well and carefully selected, and we warrant to give entire satisfaction.

All are invited to examine this stock without being obliged to buy. Having just commenced business he must necessarily sell low to commence a trade.

NO GOODS MISREPRESENTED.

CUT OUT THE NAME,

JOHN S. BROWN,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Front Street,
Opposite the Court House, Belleville

N.B.—Gent's FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.



William Cooper & Co.,

(LATE WM. H. COLEMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers.

Would respectfully invite the public in general to call and examine their choice Stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, &c.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE.

WM. COOPER & Co.

SPRING CIRCULAR,

1870

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

Beg leave to intimate that a large portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

are to hand, the balance has arrived on this side of the Atlantic, and will be opened out in a few days.

This Spring their Stock will be found more than usually attractive. Great attention having been paid to the purchasing of it by their buyers in England and America.

Having more facilities of doing a much larger trade then in former years, they are determined to cultivate it by selling every article at the lowest possible advance over cost, and using all the means in their power to have customers receive every attention.

Belleville, March 25th, 1870.

YEOMANS' DRUG STORE.

NOW OPENING A FULL STOCK OF FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

FIELD SEEDS,

AND GARDEN SEEDS.

GET A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AT

L. W. YEOMANS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggist,
Corner Front and Bridge Streets.



GREAT SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT HIS ROOMS, OPOPSITE THE POST OFFICE,

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

GREAT BARGAINS

will be given as the whole stock must be sold. Come one, come all. This is a rare chance to secure great bargains

☞ Sale commences at 11 o'clock, a. m., and will continue till all sold.

A. KEYES,
Auctioneer.

BUSINESS OF THE LATE GEORGE VAIR,

NOW "GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,"

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE

Late George Vair,

INTENDS CARRYING ON

THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME STAND

UNDER THE NAME OF

"THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE."

ALL THE STOCK NOW ON HAND IS BEING DISPOSED OF AT

GREAT REDUCTIONS,

WHILE

THE NEW STOCK THAT IS ARRIVING DAILY

IS BEING

Marked Much under the Usual Prices.

He would solicit a call from every person in Belleville, as he is determined to please everybody in the price and quality of the Goods.

JAMES W. DUNNETT,

Belleville, March, 1870. 1

G. C. HOLTON & CO.,

will exhibit during the present season the largest stock of

DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES.
LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS.
TWEEDS,
COTTONS,
CARPETS,
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

they have ever imported. Buying direct from the best Foreign British and Canadian Markets, they are enabled to sell at prices which must be satisfactory.

TAILORING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Belleville, March 25, 1870.

CONGER BROTHERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE BLACK AND GREEN TEAS,

COFFEES,

FRUIT, SPICES, BISCUITS, AND CONFECTIONARY.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.



PROSPECTUS
OF
"THE ONTARIO."

It is proposed to begin the Publication of a newspaper at Belleville about the TENTH OF MARCH, ensuing, to be called "THE ONTARIO." It will be issued

DAILY AND WEEKLY

The Daily will appear as nearly as possible at Five O'clock, in the afternoon, and will give the latest news by telegraph and otherwise up to the time of going to press, with full and accurate reports of all meetings of public interest, carefully prepared reports of the Markets at home and abroad, and all items of local news that may be transpiring from day to day in the Town and neighboring Counties.

It will be printed from new Type upon a sheet that will place it among the largest, as we intend it shall be among the best Dailies published between Toronto and Montreal. It will contain, in addition to the above, Editorials upon all topics of the day—social, political, moral and literary. Able writers having been secured for the discussion of the various sbbjects which come within the wide range of modern journalism. Care will be taken to make the selections at once interesting and instructive, that by them and the editorials the readers of THE ONTARIO may have an intelligent view of what is going on in the world at large. Tales and Stories will be given from time to time, and SOMETIMES poetry.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO will be published every Wednesday morning in time for the Early Mails, upon a sheet as large as any newspaper issued in this or the neighboring County. It will contain a condensed account of the news and markets of the week previous, all local news, the leading editorials of the DAILY, seasonable articles from the best sources upon farming in all its branches, attractive Tales and Stories, and a much larger amount of interesting matter generally than any paper can furnish which publishes only a weekly edition.

THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES of the ONTARIO, will be those of the great Reform Party of Ontario. The history of this party is the story of the successful struggle for religious and political liberty in this Province, and he much mistakes the signs of the times who fancies that the Country can any better afford to spare the labors of the Liberal Party in the future than it could have done without them in the past.

When the Confederation of the Maritime Provinces and Canada was brought about by what seemed a necessary Coalition of parties, it was urged with a shew of reason that that coalition should continue until the new machinery was got fairly to working; it is not necessary now to enquire whether that was a wise and patriotic policy; it may be well to accept as an axiom of State-craft that "it is not wise to trade horses while crossing a stream," at all events let the dead past bury its dead; but every one who understands something, be it ever so little, of the workings of the British Constitution knows that in ordinary times it can only be worked successfully, and for the good of the Country, by Party Government. Confederation, like our Mother Earth, was born of Chaos, a chaos of political parties which seem scarcely yet to have subsided into their normal order; so soon as they do the reign of party government must again assert itself, whether it be a Liberal Ministry with her Majesty's Loyal Opposition to watch them, or a Conservative Ministry with an equally Opposition to watch them. It shall be our aim that in such or any other crisis the Liberal Party here shall not be wanting in an organ to express their views and advocate their claims.

That which distinguishes British Institutions from Absolutism on the one hand and Republicanism on the other—Responsible Government—was secured for Canada by the labors of this party, and it shall ever be our effort to perpetuate and Consolidate British Connection with this country.

Upon the TEMPERANCE and every other question which aspires after the well being of the community at large, THE ONTARIO will give no uncertain sound. Whatever may tend to the building up of Belleville and the Bay Counties is material wealth or in those better riches—moral worth, will always receive sincere and earnest advocacy in its columns.

As for the rest and speaking more immediately of ourselves, we hope in our intercourse with our brethern of the Press "to live, so far as within us lies, peaceably with all men." In the controversies and differences of opinion which always must arise among freemen we shall try never to forget what gentlemen owe to one another, to themselves and to their readers.

We shall at all times welcome the letters of correspondents upon any subject of general interest, and shall be glad to procure for both sides a hearing from the public, so long as discussions are kept within proper bounds.

We have made such arrangements and secured such interest for the circulation of both editions of the paper that it will offer a first rate medium for advertisers from the commencement.

The subscription price of the DAILY is $5 a year, $2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months.

The WEEKLY is $1 50 a year in advance, or $2 where credit is given.

Our MR. YEOMANS will wait upon advertisers in a few days for orders.

CLUB RATES
FOR
THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

To more fully meet the wants of neighborhoods where postal arrahgements are not so complete as might be desired the Weekly Edition will be furnished to Clubs at the following rates:—

10 Subscribers one year to one address $1:25 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $12 50.
15 Subrcribers one year to one address $1:20 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $18 00.
20 Subscribers one year to one address $1:15 eacq, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $17:50
25 Subscribers one year to one address $1:10 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $27 50.

These terms are strictly in advance and the money must in all cases accompany the order. The papers will be done up in a package addressed to the getter up of the Club, and left at the office of any Stage Line, or any Store or Hotel in Town, or it may be called for at the office or sent by Mail if preferred.

Even off the Stage Routes there is scarcely a locality from which some one is not in Town every week who would take out the Package and thus not only get the paper at a cheaper rate, but save postage.

THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Belleville, February 25th, 1870.

A MOTHER'S REQUEST.—Mother to Husband—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop in at your druggist's and get me a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine Perry Davis'.

Husband.—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with the Pain-Killer.

Mother.—Everybody that I know keeps a a bottle of Pain-Killea always in the house to use in cases of sudden attacks of disease, and Mrs. Smith saved the life of her little boy yesterday, who was taken with all the symptoms of Cholera, which you know is so prevalent at this season. I do not feel safe without some sure remedy, for this and other similar diseases in the house and the Pain-Killer, I am told, is just the thing.

Husband.—Very well, I will get a bottle.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to break up the mosi troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show moae evidence of real merit than this BALSAM, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Croup,

At a law suit in Crawfordville, (Ind.) the principal witners got drunk, and the lawyer made a speech of several hours' duration to kill time until the man could get sober enough to testify. He touched everything, including the Fifteenth amendment, and finally his man came to time.

TO THE LADIES.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT THE BAZAAR.

FASIONABLE DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS MONTHLY RECEIVED.

Special attention given to all orders in having their work made in accordance with the latest Style. Each department is under a first class hand; so that the utmost satisfaction will be given.

BERLIN WOOL DEPARTMENT will be found very attractive in its variety.

Great attractions in EMBROIDERIES, SEWED MUSLINS, LACES and EDGING,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CORSETS, most approved patterns.

EMBROIDERING and FANCY BRAIDS, in great variety.

SILK AND LINEN FILLOSELLES.

EMBROIDERING and KNITTING COTTON in all numbers.

Special inducements in the HOISERY DEPARTMENT, in the way of decided bargains.

GREAT VARIETY IN TRIMMINGS.

SMALL WARES.

GENTS AND LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS FANCY TIES, COLLARS AND SHIRT FRONTS.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICTED.

J. COURTENAY, Proprietor.
Opposite Cook's Grorcey.

Belleville, March 18, 1870.

PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, RULING, &C.

TO BE IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS.

THE NEWEST TYPE AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST STATIONERY.

FACILITIES ADMITTING OF NO RIVALRY.

THE BEST OF WORK AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

THREE NEW MACHINE PRESSES!

STEAM POWER TO BE APPLIED.

THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
OF
THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY,

IS now complete in all its branches, and embraces the latest Styles of NEW TYPE and NEW PRESSES known to the Trade.

Every article has been selected with the utmost care, from the justly celebrated Furnishing Houses of Miller & Richard, Scotland, James Connor's Sons, New York, and William H. Page & Co., of Greenville, Conn,, and no pains has been spared in procuring the

NEWEST AND BEST

of the endless varieties of material these establishments manufacture.

There is not an obsolete letter in the entire office, and nothing has been omitted that is necessary for executing, in the best possible manner, every description of Printing, from the largest poster to the finest circular.

The gentleman engaged to manage the Press-work of the establishment has earned for himself, during an experience of over twelve years in Montreal and other places, the reputation of being one of the very best Pressman in the Dominion. His work of all kinds stands unrivalled in excellence.

Our Job Printer is also a gentleman of taste and many years experience in the best offices, as we confidently promise the work turned out by him will testify.

These gentlemen have been procured for no ordinary recompense ,in the assurance that the business-public will appreciate the effort to place within their reach the

BEST CLASS OF PRINTING AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES

THE BOOK BINDERY

of the Company is also furnished with every requisite, and is under the management of a gentleman who has had the advantage of the best Binderies of Chicago, Albany, and other American cities. As a Ruler, and Blank-book Manufacturer, he stands unrivalled in the Dominion.

The Company also keep on hand

A CHOICE SELECTION OF STATIONERY,

purchased on terms that will warrant them in selling at unprecedented low prices.

Blank Books of all Kinds Manufactured to Order.

The advantage of having a Ruling Machine and Stationery connected with a Printing Establishment must be obvious to every business man. Under the old system the Stationer had a profit, the Ruler a profit, and the Printer a profit—all three of which came out of the merchant. Of late, however, one of these profits has been obviated by the Stationer being his own Ruler, reducing the profits to two. We have still further reduced it to one, and hence are enabled to FURNISH ALL CLASSES OF LETTER-PRESS PRINTING AT LEAST 20 PER CENT lower than they have hitherto been afforded in this part of the country In making this announcement it must be understood that full force is given to legitimate business claims. If, however, through an unusual display of enterprise one business man is enabled to offer superior inducements in any line of trade, the advantage of such enterprise is properly his own, without incurring the odium that justly attaches to undue rivalry. Therefore, when THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY announce that through the use of steam power, and the latest appliances of the art, as well as a combination of interests identical and inseparable from their business, they are enabled to do all kinds of printing cheaper than their neighbors have hitherto done or can now legitimately do, they lay no claim to excessive liberality—the merit attaching to enterprise alone.

As an instance of what can be done by the combination of interests associated in their establishment, it may be mentioned that they can furnish necely ruled and printed,

Bill Heads at $2.00 per 1000.

Note paper (Ruled) 90c per ream.

12 lbs fools cap (good) $2 50 per ream.

Note, ruled and printed with business heading and date line, $2:25.

And all other printing at prices in the same ratio.

OFFFICE, (for the present) opposite the Post Office.

TO SALOON KEEPERS.

IF you receive a barrel of Fresh Oysters call at THE ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, that the whole Town may know it. But say you, My customers know I always keep Fresh Oysters. True. But are there not hundreds who read THE ONTARIO every evening, who are not your customers, but who may be if you make yourself known through the columns of a newspapers. It only costs 50 cents Try it.

ADVERTISE!

TO GROCERS.

IF you receive a choice lot of Teas be sure to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, call attention to your business, and let the public know it.

ADVERTISE.

TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.—When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known.—FRANKLIN.

COUNTY COURT SUMMONSES.—Adapted for use in the County, for sale at the DAILY ONTARIO office. All kinds of Law Forms printed to order with accuracy and expedition.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Carpets, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO Office, and 500 families will know it without delay. It will certainly call attention to your business, and if any lady desires a new Carpet she will call on you. It only costs 50 cents.

ADVERTISE!

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Cutlery, Glassware, or any other article, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO O ce, pay 50 cents, pnd acquaint the public of the fact.

ADVERTISE!

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.—The ONTARIO is published every Wednesday morning, and contains all the news of the week. For 37½ cents, paid in advance, you may send it to your friends for three months at the reduced rates of postage. For 75 cents it may be sent six months. Single copies, price Five cents, may be had at the office.

ARTOF ADVERTISING.—Horace Greeley says:—The most successful business men of this city are those who have advertised liberally and constantly. A small advertisement constantly appearing is better than a display column occasionally.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870,

REPUBLISHED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THIS is the oldest of series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Broughman, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTELY REVIEW which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintaines its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW has just closod its 93rd volume. In point of literary ability the Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocrte of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

For one of the Reviews,	$4.00 per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews,	19.00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00 "
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00 "

Single numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 35c.

The Reviews are published quartely; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A diicount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is 2 cents a number, to be prepaid at the offlce of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Few subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1879 will be entitled to receive, one of the four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Backwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood'5 Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

☞Neither premiums to subscriburs nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premium can be given to Clubs.

The Janunry numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHIDG CO.
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engrrvings.

Price $7, By Mail post-paid $8.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE circulation of the Daily and Weekly ONTARIO secured by active canvassers throughout the town and various parts of the country, being now of a very respectable number, and daily increasing at a rapid ratio, affords a most desirable medium for advertising. Entirely in the hands of first class men, as the DAILY ONTARIO Office is, those who avail themselves of the use of its columns may be assured that their advertisements will be read by many of the best families in the town and vicinity, whose patronage is worthy of being sought after. Unlike the efforts of a single individual to establish a new paper, the DAILY ONTARIO office has been placed on a firm foundation by the cordial co-operation of a number of interested gentlemen, and therefore deserves to be ranked as an old journal. We think it can be safely said to have a larger circulation than any other journal in Central Canada could boast of on commencement.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new box of Goods, don't neglect to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let the city know it an hour afterwards. It will call attention to your business, and sell your wares.

ADVERTISE!

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Iron, Steel, Cradles, Rakes, Scythes, Sneaths, Hoes, Shovels, Spades or Nails, or either of them, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let all interested iu these articles know it. It cannot fail to prove a good investment.

ADVERTISE!

TO BOOT & SHOE DEALERS,

IF you receive a new assortment of the endless variety of Boots, of which you are constantly running out, don't neglhct to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let your customers know it. Mr. Brown's corns have been crowed to a most uncomfortable degree for the past week waiting for the very article which Mr. Sole has had lying on his shelves. Mr. Brown would have paid for two advertisements to have known you had received them.

ADVERTISE!

TO STOVE AND HARDWARE DEALERS

IF you get in stock a new variety of wares call at once at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, and announce it through the public press. It will cost but 50 cents, and be sure to catch the eye of Mr. Fanciful, who is always looking for "something new under the sun." Make a customer of him by paying 50 cents, and make everybody in the Town think about your business, whether they would or not.

ADVERTISE!

TO GROCERS.

IF you receive a fresh assortment of Teas call at the DAILY ONTARIO office, pay the printer 50 cents, let your customers know it, and call attention to your business.

ADVERTISE!

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new variety of silks call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, direct attention to your business, bp acquainting 500 families of the fact, and the ladies will be sure ta examine your stock early.

ADVERTISE!

TO HATTERS.

IF you receive a new style of Hats, don't neglect to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, that you may sell your stock at once before it goes out of fashion. Advertise. Your goods must be advertised before they can be sold, and how much more expeditiously can this be done through the columns of a newspaper, than to wait for Mr. Black to meet Mr. Smith, and tell him that Mr. Felt, down town, has a new stock of Hats; just received by express; called there the day before yesterday and purchased one; see it! It only costs 50 cents.

ADVERTISE!

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
IT IS CHEAP BECAUSE ITS CIRCULATION IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER
NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence. Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters from our large corps of Correspondents; latest news by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Talks about Fruit; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture, and to comply with frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write in a lucid style a series of articles on the management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Cultuie, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. The Tribune will be always ready to guard the farmer against such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make The Tribune still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. JAMES LAW, Veteri-Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescriptions will be given only through the columns of The Tribune. We are sure that this new feature in The Tribune will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that The Tribune shall keep in the advance in all concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive newspaper published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in The Tribune alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crops. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to yeer. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place The Weekly Tribune, upon his table every Saturday evening.

The Tribune is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufacturies, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journolists can afford to print it. This is the strength of The Tribune. We print the cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making The Weekly Tribune the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of The Weekly Tribune contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to The Tribune for one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

The Weekly Tribune is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the obserAations of sincere and gifted men, who sere The Tribune in almost every country.

The Tribune is strong by reasons of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that The Weekly Tribune has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subsciiption, and urge his neighbors to do the samə. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbo?s to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as The New York Tribune was ever before offered at so low a price.

Even when our currency was at par with gold no such paper but The Tribune was oftered at that price; and The Tribune then cost us far iess than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest paper in America.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
To Mail Subsbribers:

One copy, one year, 52 issues $2 00, 5 copies, $9; 10 copies, to one address $1 50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office, $1 60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, $1 25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post Office, $1 35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one address, $1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies to names of subscribers, at one Post Office, $1 00 each (and one extra copy.)

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

is published every Tuesday and Friday, and being printed twice a week, we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter, for which there is not sufficient room in The Weekly Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the best and latest popular novels, by living authors. The cost of these alone if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers $4 00.

Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 $7 00.

Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy $3 00.

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and The Daily Tribune.

The New York Daily Tribune is published every morning (Sundays excepted,) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

The Tribune Almanac, 1870. Price 2) cents. Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10. Recollections of a Busy Life. By HORACE GREELY. Various styles of binding Cloth, $2 50. Literary, $3 50. Half Morocco $4. Half Calf, $5. Morocco Antique, $7. Margaret Fuller's Works. New Edition, 6 vols., Cloth, $10. Pear Culture for profit. QUINN. $1. Elements of Agriculture. WARNING. New Edition, Cloth, $1. Drain for Health and Profit. WARNING, Cloth, $1 50. Earth Closets. How to make them. WARNING, 25 cents.

Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances foa subscriptions or books, always procure a draft on New York, or Post Office Money Order, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a Reßistered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

FORTIETH YEAR.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1870.

THE CHEAPEST of LADIES' MAGAZINES,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

IT has always been the care of the publishers, to combine in its pages whatever is useful whatever is elevating, whatever is pure, dignified, and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement. For its Literary Department, in past years.

THE BEST WRITERS

in the litervry world have contributed, and will oontinue to furnish articles for the year 1870. Such names as

MARION HARLAND, INO CHURCHILL,
LOUSIE DOOR, METTA Victoria VICTOR.
ANNIE FROST, MRS. DENNISON,
AND MRS C A HOPKINSON,

Cannot be found on the prospectus of any other magazine.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the LADY'S BOOKS contain fourteen each year, superior (we challengec omparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES

have a reputation for correctness the world over.

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.—We give frequently a presentation sheet to our patrons, containing twenty, thirty, and sometimes forty designs in embroidery.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—GODEY'S is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the LADY'S BOOK.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

We have also a Children's, a Horticulture, and a Health department.

GODEY'S VALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudior, Nursery, Kitchen, House and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1870.

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one yea, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to tlre person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copeis	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4.

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4.00.

Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5.00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and the Children's Hour, will be sent one year on receipt of $6.50.

☞The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by mail, a Post Office Order a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the Order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post Office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Borner Sixth and Chesnut Sts.
Philadelphia.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Scientific American, 1870.

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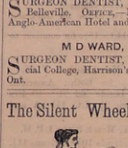
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The conditions and concessions are very greatly liberalized and extended; and the usual restrictions considerably curtailed.

Intending Assurers are requested to read the book prospectus of this Company, and ascertain for themselves the sound, valuable and liberal principles upon which it is established, which, combined with the undoubted security afforded by the known wealth and influence of its Directors and Stockholders, cannot fail to secure for it the confidence and support of every resident Canadian.

We do not find Americans coming to our institutions to effect their Insurances, then why should we forsake our institutions to go to them? Especially as our own institutions offer us as good if not better terms and security in every respect. Let us then unite, and foster and promote our own institutions, that we may ere long be as proud of them, as England and the United States have justly cause to be proud of theirs.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained from the Agent

M. B. ROBLIN,
AGENT,
March, 17th, 1870. Belleville.

ÆTNA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820. ONE OF THE BEST AND OLDEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

FIVE REASONS

FOR

INSURING LIFE.

1. When a man makes a liberal provision for his family in the way of life insurance policies, he places those for whom he lives and labors above all possibility of want.

2. A man's house is his castle; but if the family are left without adequate means when he dies, it is only a castle in ruins. A life policy keeps the fire burning on the hearth when a man dies.

3. It is unwise to defer until to-morrow what can be done to-day. Many a man has died and left his estate in a deplorable condition, because he put off making application for a policy until ill health came, when it was too late.

4. To the degree that life insurance policies relieve from anxiety, they contribute to the length of life; and the experience of the companies proves that insured men live longer than others.

5. Whenever a man decides to insure his life, he cannot be too careful in selecting a company. The peculiar inducements offered by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY it is believed, are excelled by no other company in this country.

J. N. YEOMANS,
AGENT.
ONTARIO OFFICE.

Western Assurance Company.

A purely Canadian Company and in stability, and sound management, second to no Company doing business in Canada.

Confined to Canada account no office engaged in the Fire and Marine business has yet attained so large an income from Premiums, which shows beyond question that the Western holds a leading position in the confidence of the Insurance Community.

In aiming at increased Premium Receipts from year to year, the settled policy of the Company is nevertheless to do its business on sound and prudent principles irrespective of Income; that is, requiring fair rates for the risk incurred, an avoidance of doubtful customers on any terms, and when loss occurs, to meet the same promptly on satisfactory proof of claim.

M. B. ROBLIN,
Agent,
Office, Dominion Buildings.
Belleville, March 16th, 1870. 1

IMPERIAL

FIRE ASSURANCE COM'Y OF LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED, 1803.)

RINTOUL BROS., General Agts, for Canada.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent, Belleville.

BLANK Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Judgment Rolls, &c., for sale at this office.

F. GABOURIE.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND

LIQUORS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY.

Belleville, March, 1870. 1-6m



G. S. TICKELL,

CABINET WAREROOMS

Upholsterer, Undertaker, &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Respectfully invites attention to his stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

all of which is of the Newest Styles, and Best Workmanship, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Persons about to furnish this Spring, will do well to call and examine.

UNDERTAKING.

Special attention given to this branch,

Hearses, Coffins, Scarfs, Hatbands, Burial Robes, &c., constantly on hand, and all that is requisite provided at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE attention of Farmers is called to the fact that STEEL PLOWS are now sold at Wallbridge's Victoria Foundry at $10 each, and Wood's celebrated Mowing Machine, 4½ ft., cut, at $75.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
March 8, 1870. 1-tf

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.—

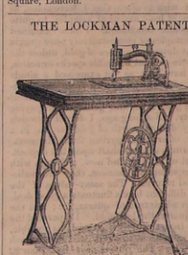
"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal Leaders, a well digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times" and is thus rendered available in a cheap form for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price 3d per copy, or 8d per week.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" thro' Newspaper Agents, or have it from the publishers, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.

THE LOCKMAN PATENT.



FAMILY SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILSON BOWMAN & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Is the most complete Sewing Machine made.

The price of the Machine on beautiful stand Walnut Top, Mouldings and Drawers, is

$50 DOLLARS CASH.

The qualities which recommend them are:

1. Beauty and excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides fabric Sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of Seam, that will not rip or ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachment and wide range of application to purpose and material.
5. Excellence of workmanship.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management.

Those who have not tried them should not delay in getting one from

TAYLOR & McWATTERS,
Front Street, BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY,
Sole Agents for
The County of Hastings. 1-tf.

To Builders

JAMES ROSS,

Will furnish all kinds of

Building Lumber and Joice

from 10 to 37 ft long.

BOARDS, FLOORING & SHINGLES,

will be constantly on hand after 1st April.

Belleville, March 22nd, 1870.

W. DICKENS' REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

HOT TEA AND COFFEE,

FRUIT PIES,

MEAT PIES,

and OYSTER PATTIES,

also the place for

WEDDING CAKES,

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Belleville March, 1870.

An Illustrious British Exile.

A FEW years ago I made the acquaintance of an elderly lady, whose husband, so far back as 1799, held an official position, both civil and military, in the colony of New South Wales. Many anecdotes she told me of celebrated characters who had, in the words of one of them. "Left their country for their country's good." With most, if not with all, of these celebrities the old lady had come in contact personally.

"One morning," she began, "I was sitting in my drawing-room with my two little children, who are now middle-aged men with large families, when a gentleman was announced. I gave the order for his admission; and on his entering the door of the apartment, I rose from my chair, and greeted him with a bow, which he returned in the most graceful and courtly manner imaginable. His dress was that of a man of fashion, and his bearing that of a person who had moved in the highest circles of society. A vessel had arrived from England a few days previously with passengers, and I fancied that this gentleman was one of them. I asked him to be seated. He took a chair, opposite to me, and at once entered into conversation, making the first topic the extreme warmth of the day, and the second the healthful appearance of my charming children—as he was pleased to speak of them. Apart from a mother liking to hear her children praised, there was such a refinement in the stranger's manner, such a seeming sincerity in all he said, added to such a marvellous neatness expression, that I could not help thinking he would form very pleasing acquisition to our list of acquaintances, provided he intended remaining in Sydney, instead of settling in the interior of the colony.

"I expressed my regret that Major (my husband) was from home; but I mentioned that I expected him at one o'clock, at which hour we took luncheon; and I further expressed a hope that our visitor would remain and partake of the meal. With a very pretty smile (which I afterward discovered had more meaning in it than I was at the time aware of,) he feared he could not have the pleasure of partaking of the hospitalities of my table, but, with my permission, he would wait till the appointed hour,—which was then near at hand. Our conversation was resumed; and presently he asked my little ones to go to him. They obeyed at once, albeit they were rather shy children. This satisfied me that the stranger was of a kind and gentle disposition. He took the children seated them upon his knees, and began to tell them a fairy story (evidently of his own invention, and extemporised,) to which they listened with profound attention. Indeed, I could not help being interested in the story, so fanciful were the ideas, and so poetical his language in which they were expressed.

"The story ended, the stranger replaced the children on the carpet, and approached the table on which stood, in a porcelain vase, a bouquet of flowers. These he admired, and began a learned discourse on floriculture. I listened with intense earnestness; so profound were all his observations. We were standing at the table for at least eight or ten minutes; my boys hanging on to the skirt of my dress, and every now and then compelling me to beg of them to be silent."

"One o'clock came, but not the Major. I received, however, a note from him, written in pencil on a slip of paper. He would be detained at the Government House until half-past two."

"Again I requested the fascinating stranger to partake of luncheon, which was now on table in the next room; and again, with the same winning smile he declined. As he was about, as I thought, to depart, I extended my hand: but, to my astonishment, he stepped back, made a low bow, and declined taking it."

"For a gentleman to have his hand refused when he extends it to another is embarrassing enough. But for a lady! Who can possibly describe what were my feelings! Had he been heir to the British throne, visiting that penal settlement in disguise (and from the stranger's manners and conversation he might have been that illustrious personage,) he could scarcely have, under the circumstances, treated me in such an extraordinary manner. I scarcely knew what to think. Observing, as the stranger must have done, the blood rush to my cheeks, and being cognisant, evidently, of what was passing through my mind, he spoke as follows:

"'Madam, I am afraid you will never forgive me the liberty I have taken already. But the truth is, the passion suddenly stole over me, and I could not resist the temptation of satisfying myself that the skill which made me so conspicuous in the mother country still remained to me in this convict land.'"

"I stared at him but did not speak.

"'Madam,' he continued, 'the penalty of sitting at the table with you, or taking the hand you paid me the compliment to proffer me—yourself in ignorance of the fact I am about to disclose—would have been the forfeiture of my ticket-of-leave, a hundred lashes, and employment on the roads in irons. As it is, I dread the Major's wrath; but I cherish a hope that you will endeavour to appease it, if your advocacy be only a return for the brief amusement I afforded your beautiful children.

"'You are a convict!' I said, indignantly, my hand on the bell-rope.

"'Madam,' he said, with an expression of countenance which moved me to pity, in spite of my indignation, 'here me for one moment.'

"'A convicted felon, how dared you to enter my drawing-room as a visitor?' I asked him, my anger again getting the better of all my other feelings.

"'The Major, madam,' said the stranger, requested me to be at his house at the hour when I presented myself: and he bade me wait if he returned home when I called. The Major wishes to know who was the person who received from me a diamond necklace which belonged to the Mistress of Dorrington, and came into possession at a state ball some four or five years ago—a state ball at which I had the honor of being present. Now, madam, when the orderly who opened the front door informed me that the Major was not at home, but that you were, that indomitable impudence which so often carried me into the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy of our country, took possession of me; and, warmed as I was with generous wine—just sufficiently to give me courage—I determined to treat once more on a lady's carpet, and enter into conversation with her.' That much I felt the Major would forgive me; and therefore, I requested the orderly to announce a gentleman. Indeed, madam, I shall make the forgiveness of the liberties I have taken in this room the condition of my giving that information which shall restore to the Marchioness of Dorrington the gem of which I deprived her—a gem which is still unpledged, and in the posses-

(To be Continued.)

POSTAL TARIFF.

HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT OPTIONAL.

	Prepaid.	Unpaid.
In the Dominion,	3c	5c
Prince Edward Island	3c	3c
United States	6c	10c

Local or Drop Letters, for delivery by same office at which posted ... 1c
" " pre-payment compulsory
HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.
Britain, by Canada Steamships ... 6c
" " via Cunard ... 8c
" " Bremen ... 6
Newfoundland ... 12½
British Columbia and Vancouver ... 10c
Red River ... 6c

NEWSPAPERS,

Transient Papers in the Dominion, to Britain, United States, P. E. Island and Newfoundland ... 2c
To Subscribers.
Weekly ... per quarter 5c
Semi-Weekly ... " 10c
Tri-Weekly ... " 15c
Daily ... " 30c

To Subscribers residing in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., must prepay their Canadian postage as above through the Canadian publisher.

NEWSPAPERS COMING INTO CANADA.

From Britain, by Canadian Mail Steamers ... Free
" " New York ... 2c
" United States Circulars, Price Current, Hand Bills Books, Pamphlets in the Dominion, to P. E. I., Nfld., and U. S. ... per oz 1c
Periodicals as above ... per 4 oz 1c
Parcel Post ... per 8 oz 12½c

New Stamps are issued of 1c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 13½., and 15c.

Belleville Post Office.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern day train	10.30 A.M.	11.25 A.M.
Western "	5.30 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
E. and W. night trains	10.30 P.M.	6.30 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 10.50 A.M. and 9.00 P.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS.

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Thursday at 9. 0 P. M.

For American steamers, every Saturday at 9.00 P. M.

Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

Railway Time Table.

Trains arrive and depart from Belleville Station as follows :

Morning Express going West,	6.20 A.M.	
Evening "	"	6.50 P.M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.25 A.M.	
Morning Express going East,	11.25 A.M.	
Night "	12.35 A.M.	
Mixed Train going East,	10.30 P.M.	

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.20 A.M.

Montreal Time.

Single copies of THE DAILY ONTARIO may be had at the counter of the publication office. Price two cents.

Single copies of THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, containihg the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Wednesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer ; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily Ontario.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

GOLD ASSAYS.

Some time ago there was published in the papers a series of assays made by Mr. Rickard, of London, England, on specimens collected by an agent of the Canada Company from different points in Madoc, Marmora, Elziver and Hungerford. Although the returns were very extraordinary and in some particulars quite contradictory of what are known to be facts here, still we think there is no room to doubt the good faith of Mr. Rickard or perhaps of the Company, though the fact of their having a lot next to the Barry mine, of which they are very choice is a little remarkable. But assuming the perfect good faith of all parties concerned, the selections must have been very unfortunate. First we have the Barry Mine giving a yield of some $550 to the ton; and if the assayer did his duty this is a fair sample of the ore submitted to him from that mine; and as he remarks, and we all know here, "This ore can be very cheaply treated by direct amalgamation after having been very finely crushed, and passed through a suitable amalgamating machine." The difficulty in the way of "getting at the gold" about which so much has been said, does not exist with this ore. Why then is not this mine worked! The fact is, either the assayer, or the person who selected the ore has made some gross blunder. The opinion has always obtained among mining men that the Barry was a valuable mine, and when it gets over the severe attack of Chancery from which it has been suffering, it will no doubt be worth a good deal; but that story about $550 to the ton, would incline one to think that it should have been worked under a receiver, and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the cause to help pay costs.

Another notable mistake of the assayer or collector is seen in regard to sample No. 11, (lot 6, 8th con. Marmora) which is said to contain "a trace of gold, micaceous quartz, unfavorable to gold." Now this is the Gillen Mine, to which Turley & Gilbert removed their little Crusher from El Dorado; from this mine the finest specimens of free gold have been taken that have been found anywhere outside of the original Richardson pocket. We have seen large masses of this rock, literally studded with gold in particles from the size of a pin point to that of a grain of wheat. At their mill, so long as they could run it last fall they were taking out with the most imperfect machinery, a good deal of gold. Again, this vein is fast running into arsenical pyrites, which will be the prevailing feature of all the Marmora granite region, and the collector should have discovered this fact and included some of the pyrites in his selection It is very evident that from this mine ore was taken that could not be regarded as at all fair samples. But the general deductions which the assayer arrives at are the most at variance with the facts as known here; he intimates that the place to ook for gold is in the quartz veins which are free from pyrites, and containing iron in the slate or red and black oxides. Any one familiar with our back country knows that such veins abound, and experience has shown, so far, that work upon them has nearly always resulted in disappointment. Doubtless Mr. Rickard came to the best conclusions he could with the materials before him, but unfortunately his *data* were most imperfect.

We subjoin a letter from Prof. Chapman on this subject, which so far as we have seen has not been published here, merely remarking, by way of explanation, that the mine to which he refers is the one which Dr. Williams has been so faithfully hammering at for the last year :

SIR—Your evening edition of yesterday contains a long statement of the results of some assays of auriferous ores from the Hastings district, made recently in England, by order of the London Directors of the Canada Company. I venture in this communication to request permission to offer a few brief remarks on the statement or report in question, as in certain respects it is directly opposed to conclusions derived from very numerous assays and researches made in my office here.

The London assays, it will be seen by reference to your paper, comprise, first, a series made on single specimens of each sample; and secondly, an additional series made in each case from the entire sample. In one instance the difference is most remarkable, the first assay indicating a yield of upwards of five hundred and fifty dollars per ton, and the second a yield of only sixteen or seventeen dollars. A difference of this kind is enough to throw discredit on all assays; but few practised assayers, I may state, would think of assaying a single specimen of a small sample, or would put any faith in the value of the assay, where they obtained so unusually large a return as 26 oz. 2dwts. 16grs. per ton, without thoroughly testing the entire sample. But, passing over this, we have next in the corrected returns, some exceedingly curious results. The second on the list gives 3dwts. 6grs. of gold per ton : the third, just twice as much, or 6dwts. 12grs. ; and the fourth just twice as much as the third, or 13dwts. 1gr.—the difference at least, amounting only to a single grain. And the same thing is observable with regard to the two returns which follow the above, and complete the list. One of these is said to be equivalent to 2oz. 9dwts. 0grs. per ton, and the other to exactly twice this amount, or 4oz. 18dwts. 0grs. The existence of exact multiple relations of this kind in ores belonging to different samples, and obtained in part from different townships, cannot be regarded otherwise than as most extraordinary. I have not met, myself, with any similar coincidence, nor do I think that anything of a similar kind is to be found in published records. But the statement to which I wish particularly to call attention is that which terminates the report. It is as follows :—"The pyritous, micaceous, hornblendic, and arsenal specimens, are all either barren or too poor to look for gold." This turned into English, signifies that it is useless to look for gold in the pyritons and arsenical specimens of the Hastings district. Now, I wish to state that I have come, as regards at least arsenical samples, to quite the opposite conclusion. I have examined many samples of comparatively pure quartz without detecting a trace of gold, unless the gold were present in visible specks or scales, but I have not as yet examined a single sample of arsenical pyrites from the Hastings region, or from Nova Scotia, without finding gold in it, and generally in paying quantity. Not long ago I found upwards of sixty dollars worth of gold per ton, in a sample of arsenical pyrites from Marmora. The owners sunk a shaft upon the deposit, and put up a battery and now, although with very imperfect appliances, they are realizing good returns. The assay-values of the ore at different levels fluctuate a good deal, from an admixture of quartz, &c ; and the mere quartz veins are by no means free from quartz from the pyrites as nearly as possible, in five samples of this ore, and tested each separately. The quartz gave less than $2 per ton, while the pyrites yielded $61. Other experiments on ores of the same character from different localities, have led to similar results. My advice to gold seekers in this region, consequently, is to avoid the pure quartz bands or veins, except where these show visible specks of metal, and to rely only on such as contain arsenical pyrites. Where the latter mineral is found gold, in nine cases out of ten, will be found also.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. CHAPMAN,
Professor in University College, Toronto and Consulting Mining Engineer.

TORONTO, March 22, 1870.

A CRACKED PATRIOT.

The monotony of an inland winter has been pleasantly broken in upon, for our friends at Picton, by the unwonted excitement of a government appointment, and that usually placid community has been shaken from its centre to its rim by the question, who shall be Sheriff?

It is generally understood that Mr Greely—not Horace but Absolom—has consented to accept the martyr's crown, let him long wear it, for he has certainly earned it. But they have had some queer developments in the course of the fight. A. Mr. Norman Jones Dingman, has made and published an affidavit as to what he alleges he overheard of a conversation between certain parties in reference to the appointment. We gather incidentally that Mr Dingman has been a man of rather good antecedents, he says of himself that he was either the second or third to record his vote in the good old municipality of Hallowell for the Reform Candidate at the last election, and we do not wonder that he found it necessary to publish an affidavit, before people would believe he had turned sneak and evesdropper.

We will let him swear how he came to do it :

I, NORMAN JONES DINGMAN, of the Town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, make oath and say :

"That between the hours of half-past five and half-past seven o'clock in the evening of Friday, the Twenty-fifth day of February last, I was in my room at Mrs. Blanchard's Hotel, Picton, adjoining to which is the Gentlemen's Sitting Room. Between those two rooms is a thin board partition, in many places the boards are so shrunken as to leave a space of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch, and through one of these cracks I could and did distinctly see Absalom Greeley, M. P. P., James Gillespie, Reeve of Picton, George C. Currey, Deputy Reeve, and Robert Boyle, of the 'Picton Times', seated around the table, engaged in earnest conversation concerning the shrievalty of this County, the most of which I distinctly heard, and of which the following is the substance :

The temptation was great, the partition was thin and the cracks wide, the subject the most appetising and important that could just then be presented to a Pictonian, and the victim of that "arch-fiend opportunity" fell; we think we see him now, Mr Norman Jones Dingman with his nose wedged into that three-quarter-inch crack and his ears pointed forward like a listening fox. For two mortal hours, from half-past five to half-past seven on the twenty-fifth day of February last ; in vain did Mrs. Blanchard's tea-bell ring, in vain did the savory memories of her well-spread table float through his brain, or the more solid savors of the viands play around his nose, his olfactories were shut up in his nose, and his nose was wedged in a crack !

What Mr. Dingman says in his affidavit may be true, but for our part we should much prefer to believe the simple statement at four average decent men.

READING ROOM.

We are pleased to see the efforts put forth by the "Young Men's Christian Association" to establish a Free Reading Room, are meeting with success. The want of a room of this kind has long been felt in Belleville. A place where young men can profitably spend their evenings in gathering useful information, instead of spending them at Billiard Rooms, Saloons, &c. But the mere Reading Room will not bring them there. It must possess attractions greater than the attractions of these other places. A good assortment of Papers, Magazines, &c., must constantly be kept on hand ; also a well assorted stock of Books. We are sure there is hardly a man in Town, but would willingly subscribe towards a library for the Room. The writer visited the rooms shortly after they were first opened, and several times since, and the same magazines are there now, with one or two exceptions, that were there when the Rooms were first opened. Of course young men cannot be expected to visit the rooms unless there is something new to read. The "Globe", "Telegraph" and "Herald" with our town papers are renewed every day, it is true, but they can be seen all over the Town as well as there. Leading papers and magazines from all parts of the world should be there; so that strangers visiting can find something to read from their own country. Let us have a first-class Reading Room. We hope the committee who have charge of the room, will see that an improvement is made with regard to the reading matter, and we are sure the rooms will be well patronized.

COM.

THE BLEST HARBINGERS OF SPRING.—Where are they! Asks a contemporary. For his information we beg to report that we heard one this morning crying at the top of his lungs "Caw, caw, caw," he was flying north and evidently scented from afar the carcasses of " the lean kine of some warrior's host, " for the "blest harbinger" is said not to be over nice in his taste and not to owe the gloss of his black coat always to the fat of his victims; we humbly trust that he will not mistake a poor cow for a church, though after being "decimated" it would puzzle even the knowing crow to tell how the cows of a warrior's host would look.

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts of a white haired old gentleman, familiarly known as the Ice-king, it is feared that he has gone off in a fit of temporary insanity, as when last seen—which was on "the 27th day of March, Anno Domini, 1870," he was observed "to bluster and storm faster, fiercer, or more furious."

Some of his friends entertain the apprehension that he has been fallen upon and devoured by a great beast that was seen from the windows of a neighboring office, "roaring like very thunder and shaking his shaggy mane."

Any news of him will be thankfully received by his distressed relatives.

AT THE WORKINGMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION held last evening, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing quarter :

Alian McFee, President.
John Addison, 1st Vice President.
W. Davis, 2nd Vce President.
J. Cornelius, Secretary.
A. E. Proctor, Financial Secretary.
John Cook, Conductor.
W. Deacon, Assistant Conductor.
C. Tuite, Warder.

KINGSTON AND MADOC RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Kingston and Madoc Railway was called yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in the Mayor's chamber, but in consequence of the funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, M. P., the meeting was adjourned till the 12th of April.

It is reported that the only bill to be introduced this session, with respect to the North-West, will be one similar to the bill of last session giving the Government power to make regulations for the government of the North-West, which regulations shall have all the force of an Act of Parliament.

THE ASSIZES.—Judge Gwynne, not being through at Cobourg, will not arrive till Friday. Judge Sherwood will open the Court for him to-morrow at noon.

We are glad to learn that Hon. Mr. McDougall's health is improving, though it is doubtful if he will be able to resume his seat in the House this session.

POLICE COURT.

(Before A. DIAMOND, ESQ., Police Magistrate.)

March 30th, 1870.

There was quite a grist of unfortunates Mrs. Shean being drunk and disorderly got $2 or 30 days.

Thomas Mehan, John Mehan and James Sarsfield, having been discovered on the corner with their hands in their pockets, got $1 or ten days in jail ; to jail they went.

W. D. Wilson a farmer from Thurlow had been drunk and noisy but being a first offence, he was let off.

Sidney Savage was charged by Edward Barrett, with back-biting and got $5 or 20 days.

Sidney Savage aforesaid was charged by James Barrett with biting his finger and hitting him over the head with a soda-pop bottle: this little amusement cost him $10 or 30 days.

NEWS ITEMS.

A good story comes from Cambridge, which, for the credit of the undergraduates of that University (who are not conspicuous for their wit), may be worth preserving. It is said that when the Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos attended the other day in the Senate House for the purpose of receiving his honourary degree of L.L.D., he dropped his pocket-handkerchief, and on stooping to restore it, one of the grandees in the gallery exclaimed, "Hurrah for the Grecian bend!" The effect was, of couse, so intensely ludricous, that the whole assemblage was convulsed with laughter.

We related, not long ago, that Prince Arthur went down stairs at the Brevoort House, in New York, head over heels ; and it is with pain that we observe that some of papers have taken the statement, and have distorted into an assertion that he fell. Nothing could be further from the truth. When we said he went down head over heels it should have been understood that he went down in the ordinary way. Had he gone down heels over head that would have been a different affair.—Detroit Tribune.

The Bombay "Gazette" says : "At Agra the Duke of Edinburgh is said to have inquired whether the city had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that such an institution would be of no utility in the place, he devoutly thanked Heaven, observing that wherever there was one they invariably took him there, and he always found the word 'welcome' in large letters over the entrance."

Lord Milton asked for correspondence relative to the design of General Harney to invade British territory on the Pacific coast in 1869.

Mr. Monsell, under Colonial Secretary, promised that the Government would produce all documents which could safely be made public.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The Galt 'Reformer' says :—We are glad to notice that an attempt is about to be made to abolish the franking privilege, which has been a constant source of extravagance and abuse. Mr. Thompson has now a Bill before the Parliament, which, if carried, will remove these unfair privileges, and necessitate the payment of postage stake by all persons. It is certainly high time that some action should be taken in the matter. A few days ago Speaker Cockburn received through the post office (of course free) a pair of boots which had been forwarded him from Cobourg. And it is said that some years ago a barrel of whiskey was forwarded by mail under the glorious Franking privilege to a certain Postmaster General, who had a strong liking for "good auld poteen." It is time that such gross abuse as these were abolished. The Speaker of the House of Commons receives a most liberal salary for his services, and if he cannot pay for the carriage of his boots from Cobourg to Ottawa like other mortals, he should like them, he presumes to do without. The contemptible manner in which the journals of the country with such matter for the saving of a few cents of express charges is beyond comment. Our sympathies are strongly in favor of Mr. Thompson's Bill and we hope to see it passed, although we are free to confess that we have little faith in Parliament abolishing a privilege which, however unjust to the country, is so useful and saving to themselves.

UCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—A laughable illustration of the heading of this article occurred in Illinois lately, as will be seen by the following from the Peoria "News, ; "Mr B. was out hunting with his rifle, and crossing the field of Mr C., a Frenchman, C's large dog attacked him savagely, while C., stood looking on, without attempting to call off his dog. B., getting out of patience, shot the dog, who fell dead. C., in high dudgeon, forthwith got out a warrant, and had B. arrested for killing his dog—swore to the killing, and was corroborated by two of his neighbors, present at the shooting. The magistrate fined B., ten dollars and costs, which amounted to about ten more. B., paid his fine and costs, and, when the parties got home from the trial, the dog had got home also, and was not killed. B., then got out a warrant against the Frenchman and his two associates for perjury, in swearing that B. killed his dog. They were frightened, and made peace with B.,—paid him back his twenty dollars and ten more for his trouble, and no trial was had ; and when the parties returned home from the last suit, lo ! the dog was dead."

THE BACHELOR IN LOVE.—A bachelor in love loses a dimple or two, grows melancholy, reads poetry, and looks at the moon ; is nervous about his neck-tie and his gloves ; consult his aunt as to what kind of hats girls most admire ; changes the style of his frequently, but is never satisfied. His countenance is as changeable as his necktie; now she has smiled, and he is radiant ; now she has frowned, and he wears a furrowed brow, and looks in at the apothcary's windows and thinks of laudanum. He resolves to settle down, and limits himself as to cigars. If his laundress sends him home a bosom not quite perfect, it grieves him to the heart's core. He passes a most golden-haired damsel without a glance. He would like very much to work hard and make a fortune, but he can not do it. He horrifies his employers by entering as an item in the ledger "1000 Angels." He goes surreptitiously to so-called clairvoyants, who describe "a light-complexioned young lady, Sir, and her face turned your way, and her heart in your hand, if only you can get over the cross between you." He thinks the cross is young Fiasco, and grows dangerous. Suddenly you see the bachelor in love amazingly altered. He smiles, looks happy, eats comfortably, and nods to his old enemy Fiasco. Then you may be sure that he has somewhere in his bosom, a certain carte de visite, and the the original of the picture has blushingly advised him to "ask pa."

The impression is growing that Parliament will not rise till May.

THE BOMBAY AND ONEIDA CASE.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The 'Tribune's' special correspondent at Yokohama gives us this morning a full report of the evidence given before the Naval Court of Enquiry at Yokohama, and the decision of Court in the case of Captain Eyre, in which the telegraph has already announced the substance. The fact of the case remains substantially the same as at first reported, only to the unanimity of the British Captain is now added the further wrong of a verdict by four other British Captains and the British Consul that the commander of the 'Bombay' was only a little hasty ; that every allowance must be made for his perplexing situation ; and that although the law unfortunately prescribes a penalty for the abandonment of a hundred and fifty drowning men, the penalty must not be understood as affixing any stigma upon Eyre's character as a gentleman and a sailor. The 'Tribune,' in commenting on the topic, says :—"This in effect is what the decision amounts to ; the Court suspends Eyre's certificate for the very shortest period possible, and does it, so to speak, hat in hand, apologizing to the culprit for putting him to so much unnecessary trouble." The testimony of the officers of the 'Bombay' shows that the time which elapsed between the order to stop her engines, when the collision became imminent, and the order to go ahead and leave the 'Oneida' to her fate was only four minutes ; that the 'Bombay' herself was not supposed to be in danger, indeed, was making water in only one of her forward compartments, as the Captain well knew ; that the "Oneida" after the collision, hailed steamer aboy, and the hail was heard and reported by Captain Eyre, who, nevertheless, refused to stop. Nobody on board the boat seems to have heard the Oneida's guns ; but the Court remarked that if Captain Eyre had kept a proper look-out after the accident, he could not have failed to have seen the flash. There can be no question that the damage to the Oneida was supposed to be serious. The Bombay was a large iron-clad, steaming eight knots an hour. The American corvette was greatly inferior to it in size, and was struck in the very place where a ship is always weakest ; and through the hole which was crushed in her quarter the carpenter and others on the Bombay testify they saw the interior of the cabin, and men removing the wounded. Upon the other question, whether the Oneida or the Bombay was to blame for the collision, the Court pronounces decidedly in Captain Eyre's favour, but the case is by no means clear. There is a conflict of opinion as to the rule of the road. It is some satisfaction to learn that a further enquiry has been instituted by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Asiatic waters.

The Japan "Herald" applauds the decision of the Court, and thinks the sentence may seem heavy to Captain Eyre, but it may be less than it might have been, had the evidence been given on an inquest over Commander Williams. The Japan Gazette wishes that the Court could have found it compatible with their strict sense of justice to acquit Captain Eyre altogether, yet under the circumstances he could hardly have hoped to get off so easily as he has. His error in leaving the Oneida was one of judgment rather than that of deliberate heartlessness.

Lady Blanche Noel, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, has eloped and married a musician, an organist—one Mr. Murphy ; doubtless an Irishman. Lady Blanche is twenty-five years of age. Mr. Murphy, the organist, who has been in the employ of the noble Earl, at Exton House, Rutlandshire, and who it presumes was Lady Blanche's music master, is twenty-two. They are all Roman Catholics. Lady Blanche came to London to be married ; the Earl followed her and obdurately refused them his blessing. They were married notwithstanding, at the pretty and very fashionable Catholic Chapel in Codogan-place, Chelsea, where the banns are inscribed with the names of a considerable portion of the Catholic peerage. You remember what a foolish row Dr. Johnson made when his friend Mrs. Thrale, a brewer's widow, married a very excellent and accomplished man, who made her a good husband. The prejudice against musicians is quite as strong now, I believe, as in the days of George III. So you may imagine the consternation when an Earl's daughter becomes Mrs. Murphy.

An old officer had lost an eye in the wars, and supplied it with a glass one, which he always took out when he went to bed. Being at an inn, he took it out as usual, and gave it to the simple servan-girl who attended, desiring her to lay it on the table. The maid afterward still waiting and staring, "What are you waiting for ?" said the officer.

"Only for the other eye, Sir."

The ice in Lake Erie, west of Port Mait. land, is rapidly breaking up, and already large surfaces of clear water may be seen Active preparations for the opening of navigation are in progress in the north shore ports.

A colored cook, expecting company of her own kind, was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said,

"Polly, you must make an apology."

"La, Missis, how can I make it ? Got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no muffin to make it with."

Many ladies who profess an enthusiastic love of Nature sit in their parlor as if expecting him to make a call.

"Have you ground all the tools right, as I told you this morning when I went away ?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad, whom he had taken as an apprentice.

"All but the hand-saw, Sir," replied the lad ; "I could not get all the gaps out of that."

Why are washerwomen great travelers !—Because they are continually crossing the line, and running from pole to pole.

NURSERY LOGIC.—Mamma, what are pannier ?"

"Baskets worn on the backs of donkeys, my dear."

"Then, mamma, Sarah must be a donkey ; for she told Jane she should wear a pannier next Sunday !"

What enormous legs firemen must have as we often hear of their using "hose" fifty feet in length !

A young lady explained to her inamorato the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks she said, "You may print as many kisses on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

NOT VINDICTIVE.—A provincial editor fell on a slippery pavement the other day. He did not use 'unparliamentary language,' as some would have done ; but bit his lips, rubbed down the bruises, and, with a benevolent smile radiating his countenance, remarked : "We don't cheriah any ill-will ; but for light and entertaining reading matter recommend us to the obituaries of the man who origin ated this pavement."

The Montreal Telegraph Company are preparing to extend their lines from Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, via Fenelon Falls, at as early a date as possible. On Monday last the contract for 900 poles was given to Mr. Redhead, of Ops. The poles are to be delivered along the route by the 15th of May. Part of the expenses will be defrayed by private enterprise.

It is reported that Sir Francis Hincks will make his financial statement next week.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to THE ONTARIO.

MONTREAL, March 30, 1870, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	$4 80	@ 0 00
Extra	4 50	@ 4 60
Fancy	4 20	@ 4 30
Welland Canal Superfine	4 05	@ 4 25
Sup. No. 1 Canada Wheat	4 20	@ 4 40
" " 1 Western Wheat	4 00	@ 4 10
" " 2 "	3 80	@ 0 00
Bag Flour	1 90	@ 2 00
WHEAT—Canada Fall	0 95	@ 0 00
Spring	0 95	@ 0 98
Western	0 00	@ 9 97
OATS—Per 32 lbs	0 28	@ 0 30
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 46	@ 0 00
BUTTER—Dairy	0 15	@ 0 17
" Store Packed	0 14	@ 0 15
ASHES—Pots	5 50	@ 5 52½
" Pearls	6 25	@ 0 00
PORK—Mess	24 00	@ 00 00
Prime Mess	00 00	@ 0 00
Prime	18 00	@ 18 50
Dressed Hogs	8 50	@ 8 75
PEAS—Per 66 lbs	0 77½	@ 0 80

Flour better ; enquiring principally for strong ; bright superior at generally unchanged prices ; sales within the range of quotations.

Wheat—some enquiry exists for Spring Wheat for May delivery ; buyers views about 98c. ; some offering on spot ; red winter firm and nominally unchanged.

Peas firm but little doing.
Provisions unchanged.
Ashes firmer.
Seeds. Timothy—weaker and nominal at $4 00 to $4 25 per 45 lbs.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 30.

COTTON—At 22¾

FLOUR—quiet ; receipts 10,000 brls ; sales 7,000 bbrls ; at $4 50 to $4 60 for superfine State and Western ; $4 65 to $5 30 for common to choice extra State ; $4 60 to $5 45 for common to choice extra State and Western ;

Rye flour quiet at $4 25 to $5 70.

WHEAT—Scarcely so firm ; receipts 16,000 bush ; sales 46,000 bush bush ; at $1 00 to $1 10 for No. 3 Spring ; $1 10 for No. 2 do, ; $1 23 to $1 26 for winter red and Amber Western.

RYE—Market quiet ; receipts 3,000 bush.

CORN—Less active ; receipts 10,000 bush ; sales 26,000 bush ; at $1 05 for old new mixed Western.

BARLEY—dull ; receipts 8,000 bush.

OATS—quiet ; receipts are 11,000 bush ; sales 15,000 bush at 59c to 57½ for Western in store.

PORK—Heavy at $26 37 to $26 62 for new mess.

LARD—Firmer at 13¾c to 14¼c for steam, and 14¼ to 15¼c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Dull at 14c to 23c for Ohio, and 24 to 43c for State,

CHEESE—Dull at 14 to 15¼c for common to prime.

LONDON, March 30th, 1, P. M.

Consols 93¾ @ ½ for both : American securities steady : Bonds '62 ll : 10 40's 87 ; stocks dull : Erie 24½ : I.C. 115 : A. and G. W. 28¼

LIVERPOOL, March 30th; 1, P.M.

Cotton quiet : Uplands 10¾ : Orleans 11¼.

Money Market as reported at the Express Office.

BELLEVILLE, March 30.

Greenbacks buying at	88
" selling at	90
Bank of Upper Canada Bills	67
Silver buying at	5¼
" selling at	4¼
Gold opened at 112¼ ; closed at 112¼.	

Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the Navy from the criticisms made on its strength, and on the distribution of the fleets.

TO THE

Inhabitants of Belleville.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce that they have purchased

W. H. VANTASSEL'S MILK BUSINESS.

Hoping by strict attention to the wants of the customers to give full satisfaction both as to quality and quantity.

B. PASHLY & SON.

FOUND.

A NOTE OF HAND, dated at Picton on the 14th of May last, for three months, the amount being twenty-five dollars.

The owner can have it by calling at this Office.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 12th DAY OF APRIL, ensuing, for the construction of the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

on Bridge Street.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of JOHN FORIN, Architect, Hotel St.

No tenders received unless in all respects satisfactory.

Belleville, March 30, 1870.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED, a house embracing four or five rooms, within five or ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Apply to John Forin Esq., or at the office of this paper.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

FIRST PRIZE,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.



FANNING'S OMNIBUS LINE

AND

LIVERY STABLE.

WALTER FANNING,
Proprietor.

BROWN & ST. CHARLES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES, PHETONS, LUMBER WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

STATION ROAD, BELLEVILLE.

A LARGE STOCK

Of all varieties of work, now on hand, made of the very best material.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

TO LET, the Gallery formerly occupied by Forrest & Lozo, Front Street, opposite the Anglo American Hotel, Belleville.

Enquire of
SANDFORD BAKER.
Belleville, March 23, 1870.

LANDS FOR SALE.

FRANKFORD.

THE new residence and premises of the subscriber, 1¼ acres of land. Fine lot, ornamental and fruit trees, good well, cistern, &c. Price is

Form residence of M. C. Roblin, 1¼ acres of land. Fine lot, ornamental and fruit trees. Price $2 low.

Villa Lots 258, 1, 2, and 3, N. Mill Street,

Villa Lots 286, 287, and 288, 8 Victoria Street.

1 acre, Scott Street.

Villa Lot 119, East Trent Street.

Two 5r Mills and Mill privileges on Cold Creek.

RIVER TRENT.

A numer of very superior privileges on the New Da, on the River Trent, for convenience and durility not surpassed in Ontario.

Lot 4Y. Park Street. 20 and 21 West Sannes Sect. 20 East Victoria Street. 17 West Wingston Street. 17 East Park. 289 and 290 E. Stt. 259 N. Mill Street.

MARMORA.

Lot 21On. 6, Marmora.
Part 1, 17, Con. 8, Marmora.
Part L18, Con. 11, near the Feigle Mine.

BELLEVILLE.

Several Town Lots in good situations for dwellings.

HALDIMAND.

North 1Lves Lots 6 and 7, 200 acres. A good farm

CO. KENT.

Lot 20, n. 3, Harwich, 200 acres. Very valuable tber lot near G. W. Railway.

All the ave are offered on very reasonable terms.

Apply to
M. B. ROBLIN,
Dominion Buildings.
Bellevillefarch 26, 1870.

"STANDREW."

SPRIN IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subiber has just received by the above ned Steamer a portion of his Spring Goods which will be open for inspection immediatelynd which will compare with any goods in thearket for quality and cheapness.

He invitesecial attention to his stock of STAPLES, which has been marked at a very small advansabove COST, and will be found very low.

His Stock

CANDIAN TWEEDS

will be the st in the market, and all the newest style

He has pasticular attention to this department. ving engaged

A FIT CLASS TAIL OR,

he is prepare to put up suits on very short notices. Alork warranted to fit.

Just rived a complete stock of

SILK ND FELT HATS,

in all the lat styles, which will be sold as low as the lest.

His

GROCIY DEPARTMENT

is always colete.

The public requested to inspect his stock before purchg.

W. W. JONES.

Belleville,arch 30, 1870.

$5,00 GIVEN AWAY.

GREAT TTERY, WHERE THERE ARRLL PRIZES AND NO

BLANKS!!

INDIA A CHINA TEA COMPANY.

3Geury St., Montreal.

ONE out obry twenty-five packages of 1 Inch. Each one out of every twenty boxes of 5 lbs. each, soby this Company, will contain

ONE OLLAR NOTE

which they oto the public of the Dominion of Canada, asnducement to give a trial to their Tea. e guarantee that every purchaser shall ghe fullest value in Tea for their money, they put up only the very choicest and ly kinds of Tea, which are carefully selcby experienced Tea-tasters Only two pr—Black, Mixed, or Green, 70cts. an$1. per lb. ; Choice Japan Tea, in $ lb s only, 70 cts. per lb. gr Give tha trial and judge for yourselves. Obsethe Address and the Trade Mark on eachkage.

Agent for Bville.

J. H. HAMBLY,
Apothecaries Hall.
Belleville, Ma 1870. 1-tf

TRUE FACTORY.

THE undesd still continues to manufacture

Trunks, Vas, Bonnet Boxes, &c.,

of all varieties styles, at his old stand,

West Bellte, near Upper Bridge,

and keeps on h a full assortment of FIRST CLASS WORnd manufactured, and unusually low pr viz., Saratoga's, splendidly got up, and ne very best material, $10. Gentlemen's ds 00. Smaller sizes proportionally cheaunning down to fifty cents each.

JOSEPH WILSON,
Belleville, Mar1870.

J. G VANDUSEN,

GROCER,

OPPOSE POST OFFICE, BRIDGE ST.

TEASUGAR, GROCERIES OF ALL DESRIPTIOS, FLOUR, PROVIONS, CT MEATS, &c.,

AT OWEST CASH PRICES.

ALLRDERS delivered free of Charge on the Shest Notice.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THRUST & LOAN COMANY of Upper Canada have funds to loan on very favors terms. Loans may be paid in one sum o instalments. Parties reairing loans on goocurities will find it greatly to their advage to apply to this Company. Applicatios be made to the Commissioners at Kingsto, Messrs. Lazier & Lazier, or

M. B. ROBLIN, Visator.
Belleville.
Ma 18, 1870. 1

LOUIS ROENICK,

RETurning thanks for past favors begs to inform the public that in addition to his extve Cabinet Stores and Cabinet Factory, he added New Machinery for all kin of Cabinet and Wood Seat Chairs, which, is nowepared to supply at as cheap rates as by othmanufactory in the Dominion.

All orders to which he may be favoured wilceive prompt attention.

Cabinet Store, opposite Walker's Foundry.
Ware Store opposite Dicken's Grocery, Front Stt, Belleville.

L. ROENICK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The President announced to his Cabinet to-day that the country had suffered another calamity in the death of Gen. Thomas, and expressed his intention of attending the funeral of the deceased, which will take place in Troy, N. Y., the latter part of next week. The Cabinet officers will also doubtless attend.

HAVANA, March 30.

Capt. Gen. Dorodas on his arrival at Puerto Principe, issued a proclamation, addressed to the Insurgents, in which he said: Although you are rebels, I do not seek your lives, and advise you to submit in time to save yourselves, for as soon as operations have commenced in the eastern department they will be prosecuted with energy, let the end be what it may. All those who surrender their arms to any legitimate authority will be well received, and their lives are hereby guaranteed; but from the benefits of this offer your principal leaders and the officers of the so-called Cuban Government are excluded.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Passenger travel on the Hudson River will re-open this evening. The first Boat of the People's Line will start for Albany.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The Navy Department has ordered several ships to be prepared for sea at once, in order to reinforce the Asiatic Squadron, as some difficulties are expected in that quarter.

MONTREAL, March 30.

A protectionist meeting was held last evening in the Mechanic's Hall, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws of an association to further their interest.

Dr. Burns, of Chicago, has accepted the call of the Cole St. Free Church.

Judges Caron and C. D. Day, will, it is said, be the Judges of the new Supreme Court.

The Organ to be placed in the new St. George's Church is to cost $6,000.

About two o'clock this morning Rev. Father O'Brien died suddenly in Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church. He has been complaining for the last two years of a sort of heart disease, but has always been able to attend to his duties as Chaplain of St. Patrick's Asylum. He was 60 years of age, a native of Armagh, Ireland, and had been about 25 years in Canada.

PARIS, March, 30.

The affairs of Isabella and he husband have been compromised. Both parties signed documents consenting to seperation.

LONDON, March 29,

Assurances have been received from Rome that the Council yielding to the representatives of European Powers will adjourn the discussion on Papal infallibility until the latter part of May. The Catholic laity of Switzerland are ditastisfied with the ultramontanism of their bishops in the Council.

LONDON, March 28.

The 'Post' urges the policy of extreme rigour towards Ireland.

OTTAWA, March 29.

Although Parliament has been in session over six weeks, the estimates are not yet brought down.

PARIS, March 29.

During a lecture by Dr. Tardieu yesterday, the students hissed and insulted the Professor on account of the deposition made by him at Tours in favor of Prince Bonaparte. Dr. Tardieu was obliged to leave the hall. While retiring he declared he should resign his chair, and the announcement was received with bravos.

M. Tibaldi, political prisoner at Cayenne, has been set free, and is expected in Europe at an early day. M. Ledru Rollin has arrived in Paris.

The police have made a domiciliary visit at the residence of Louis Noir.

PARIS, March 29.

The conspiracy affair is assuming more importance. Orders have been issued for the arrest of twenty persons, including Joseph Mazzini, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc and others not now in the country.

PARIS, March, 29.

The journals to-day announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Bonaparte to leave the country. It is reported he will go to America.

HOUSE OF COMMOMS.

London, March 29.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

In the House of Lords last evening the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, which has already passed through the Commons, was read a first time. The other business was unimportant.

THE COERCION BILL.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Dufferin moved the second reading of the Bill for the Preservation of Peace in Ireland, and made a speech justifying the wisdom and necessity of the measure.

Lord Cranmore deplored the release of Fenian convicts as a Ministerial mistake.

The House, after further discussion, adjourned.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, March 29.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill. A motion to adjourn the debate on the subject for a week was negatived. Mr Needham moved the continuation of the Ulster custom for compensating out-going tenants. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, which was at length rejected. Mr. Samuelson, member for Banburry, moved to extend the Ulster custom throughout the Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone opposed this also, as did the Attorney-General, and it was rejected on a division by 283 of a majority. Subsequently an amendment for legalizing custom in Ulster itself was lost by 279 of a majority. House adjourned.

MISS FRITH'S OLD STAND.

A LARGE LOT OF

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, 4th APRIL,

MRS. MEMBERY.

Belleville, March 29, 1870.

SPRING 1870.

JUST ARRIVING, and will be opened by

1st. OF APRIL

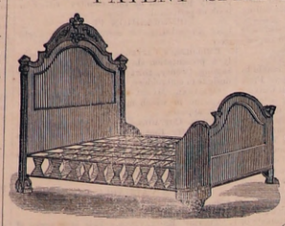
a choice assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

ROBERTSON & HENRY.

Belleville, March 29, 1870.

PATENT SPRING BED.



THE accompanying engraving shows one of KELLY'S

Patent Spring Beds,

With the side rail taken out, showing the Side and Top of Bed.

PRICE ONLY $7.

CHEAPER THAN A COMMON MATTRASS.

They are more durable than any article of the kind that has ever been invented.

For Sale only by

CHERRY & BLACKBURN.

Belleville, March 26th, 1870.

TENDERS

WILL be received up to the 11th of April for the building of a

STONE STOREHOUSE,

for H. Corby, Esq., M. P. P., and for enclosing the lot with a stone wall.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN FORIN, Architect, on and after Monday the 28th inst.

Belleville, March 23, 1870.



JUST RECEIVED AT

72 FRONT ST.,

BRONZE KID

AND

FINE GOAT BUTTON Boots,

in Ladies', Misses' and Children's sizes.

R. M. CLARKE & SON.

BELLEVILLE

CABINET FACTORY.

PARLOR SETTS,

DINING SETTS,

BED-ROOM SETTS.

CHAIRS, STOOLS, &c.,

Manufactured by

LOUIS ROENICK.

Belleville, March 25, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to intimate that he has sold the interest and good will of his business, and that he has been succeeded by Warner Brothers, for whom he bespeaks the support and patronage of his friends.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, March 14, 1870.

JOHN A. M. GILBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO A. DIAMOND.

SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY,

PLAINING AND MATCHING LUMBER, and everything in CARPENTRY, and JOINERS WORK.

Prices to suit the times, and as cheap as can be got at any other establishment.

Always on hand to receive orders, and no time lost in executing the same.

J. A. M. GILBERT.

Belleville, March 15th, 1870.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED 1810.

Cash Capital - - -	$1,000,000.
Assets, 1870, - - - -	2,533,210 72c.
Liabilities, - - - -	133,231 85c.

Deposits required by law made with the Canadian Government.

This Company is now doing a thriving business in Town. Losses in all cases amicably adjusted.

ROBT. TANNAHILL, Agent.

1870.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS,

CAMBRIA, INDIA, BRITANIA.
COLUMBIA, IOWA, CALEDONIA,
EUROPA, ANGLIA, SCANDINAVIA.



"Secure amidst Perils."

ONE of the Favorite First-Class CLYDE-BUILT Iron Steamers of this Line will sail every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

at noon, from Pier 20, North River, New York, to Londondery or Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c., &c., Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, &c., &c.

Children 1 to 12 Years, Half Fare.

Passengers booked at Cheapest Currency Rates to and from every Railway Station in Europe and America.

For Passage Tickets, or further information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or to

R. P. DAVY,
Belleville, Ont.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned being determined to close his present business is now offering his entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT COST

AND IN MANY INSTANCES MUCH BELOW COST FOR CASH.

PAY UP

ALL PARTIES indebted to the undersigned will find it to their advantage to call and pay up at once; as all

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS WILL BE PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PARTIES.

The business must positively be closed at once.

C. V. BOGART.

Belleville, March 26, 1870.



LOUIS ROENICK,

KEEPS constantly on hand a spleadid assortment of

SHROUDS,
BURIAL FURNISHINGS,
BURIAL ROBES,
BANDS FOR HATS, &c., &c.

NATHAN JONES,

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

Importer of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

THE SPRING IMPORTATIONS will be found complete in every Department, embracing a good assortment of

PRINTS	DRESS GOODS.
COTTONS.	BLACK SILKS.
LINENS.	LACES.
TICKING.	RIBBONS.
SHIRTINGS, &c.	VELVETS, &c.

Special attention is directed to the Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

ALSO

LACE & MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS.

Stock of GROCERIES complete as usual.

NATHAN JONES.

FASHION.

MILLINERY,
MANTLE, AND
DRESSMAKING.

PARIS and LONDON PATTERNS and FASHION BOOKS received Monthly.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING 1870.

JOHN S. BROWN,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN

THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

Where he is offering to the public a large stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT very low prices. These goods have been well and carefully selected, and we warrant to give entire satisfaction.

All are invited to examine this stock without being obliged to buy. Having just commenced business he must necessarily sell low to commence a trade.

NO GOODS MISREPRESENTED.

CUT OUT THE NAME,

JOHN S. BROWN,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Front Street,
Opposite the Court House, Belleville

N.B.—Gent's FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.



William Cooper & Co.,

(LATE WM. H. COLEMAN.)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers.

Would respectfully invite the public in general to call and examine their choice Stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, &c.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE.

WM. COOPER & Co.

SPRING CIRCULAR,

1870

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

Beg leave to intimate that a large portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

are to hand, the balance has arrived on this side of the Atlantic, and will be opened out in a few days.

This Spring their Stock will be found more than usually attractive. Great attention having been paid to the purchasing of it by their buyers in England and America.

Having more facilities of doing a much larger trade then in former years, they are determined to cultivate it by selling every article at the lowest possible advance over cost, and using all the means in their power to have customers receive every attention.

Belleville, March 25th, 1870.

YEOMANS' DRUG STORE,

NOW OPENING A FULL STOCK OF FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,
FIELD SEEDS,
AND FLOWER SEEDS.

GET A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AT

L. W. YEOMANS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggist,
Corner Front and Bridge Streets.



GREAT SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT HIS ROOMS, OPOPSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

GREAT BARGAINS

will be given as the whole stock must be sold. Come one, come all. This is a rare chance to secure great bargains

Sale commences at 11 o'clock, a. m., and will continue till all sold.

A. KEYES,
Auctioneer.

BUSINESS OF THE LATE GEORGE VAIR,

NOW "GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,"

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE

Late George Vair,

INTENDS CARRYING ON

THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME STAND

UNDER THE NAME OF

"THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE."

ALL THE STOCK NOW ON HAND IS BEING DISPOSED OF AT

GREAT REDUCTIONS,

WHILE

THE NEW STOCK THAT IS ARRIVING DAILY

IS BEING

Marked Much under the Usual Prices.

He would solicit a call from every person in Belleville, as he is determined to please everybody in the price and quality of the Goods.

JAMES W. DUNNETT.

Belleville, March, 1870. 1

G. C. HOLTON & CO.,

will exhibit during the present season the largest stock of

DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES.
LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS.
TWEEDS,
COTTONS,
CARPETS,
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

they have ever imported. Buying direct from the best Foreign British and Canadian Markets, they are enabled to sell at prices which must be satisfactory.

TAILORING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Belleville, March 25, 1870.

CONGER BROTHERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE BLACK AND GREEN TEAS,

COFFEES,

FRUIT, SPICES, BISCUITS, AND CONFECTIONARY.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

BELLEVILLE.



PROSPECTUS OF "THE ONTARIO."

It is proposed to begin the Publication of a newspaper at Belleville about the TENTH OF MARCH, ensuing, to be called "THE ONTARIO." It will be issued

DAILY AND WEEKLY

The Daily will appear as nearly as possible at Five O'clock, in the afternoon, and will have the latest news by telegraph and otherwise up to the time of going to press, with full and accurate reports of all meetings of public interest, carefully prepared reports of the Markets at home and abroad, and all items of local news that may be transpiring from day to day in the Town and neighboring Counties.

It will be printed from new Type upon a sheet that will place it among the largest, as we intend it shall be among the best Dailies published between Toronto and Montreal. It will contain, in addition to the above, Editorials upon all topics of the day—social, political, moral and literary. Able writers having been secured for the discussion of the various sbbjects which come within the wide range of modern journalism. Care will be taken to make the selections at once interesting and instructive, that by them and the editorials the readers of THE ONTARIO may have an intelligent view of what is going on in the world at large. Tales and Stories will be given from time to time, and SOMETIMES poetry.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO will be published every Wednesday morning in time for the Early Mails, upon a sheet as large as any newspaper issued in this or the neighboring County. It will contain a condensed account of the news and markets of the week previous, all local news, the leading editorials of the DAILY, seasonable articles from the best sources upon farming in all its branches, attractive Tales and Stories, and a much larger amount of interesting matter generally than any paper can furnish which publishes only a weekly edition.

THE POLITICAL PRINCIPLES of the ONTARIO, will be those of the great Reform Party of Ontario. The history of this party is the story of the successful struggle for religious and political liberty in this Province, and he much mistakes the signs of the times who fancies that the Country can any better afford to spare the labors of the Liberal Party in the future than it could have done without them in the past.

When the Confederation of the Maritime Provinces and Canada was brought about by what seemed a necessary Coalition of parties, it was urged with a shew of reason that that coalition should continue until the new machinery was got fairly to working; it is not necessary now to enquire whether that was a wise and patriotic policy; it may be well to accept as an axiom of State-craft that "it is not wise to trade horses while crossing a stream," at all events let the dead past bury its dead; but every one who understands something, be it ever so little, of the workings of the British Constitution knows that in ordinary times it can only be worked successfully, and for the good of the Country, by Party Government. Confederation, like our Mother Earth, was born of Chaos, a chaos of political parties which seem scarcely yet to have subsided into their normal order; so soon as they do the reign of party government must again assert itself, whether it be a Liberal Ministry with her Majesty's Loyal Opposition to watch them, or a Conservative Ministry with an equally Opposition to watch them. It shall be our aim that in such or any other crisis the Liberal Party here shall not be wanting in an organ to express their views and advocate their claims.

That which distinguishes British Institutions from Absolutism on the one hand and Republicanism on the other—Responsible Government—was secured for Canada by the labors of this party, and it shall ever be our effort to perpetuate and Consolidate British Connection with this country.

Upon the TEMPERANCE and every other question which aspires after the well being of the community at large, THE ONTARIO will give no uncertain sound. Whatever may tend to the building up of Belleville and the Bay Counties is material wealth or in those better riches—moral worth, will always receive sincere and earnest advocacy in its columns.

As for the rest and speaking more immediately of ourselves, we hope in our intercourse with our brethern of the Press "to live, so far as within us lies, peaceably with all men." In the controversies and differences of opinion which always must arise among freemen we shall try never to forget what gentlemen owe to one another, to themselves and to their readers.

We shall at all times welcome the letters of correspondents upon any subject of general interest, and shall be glad to procure for both sides a hearing from the public, so long as discussions are kept within proper bounds.

We have made such arrangements and secured such interest for the circulation of both editions of the paper that it will offer a first rate medium for advertisers from the commencement.

The subscription price of the DAILY is $5 a year, $2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months.

The WEEKLY is $1 50 a year in advance, or $2 where credit is given.

Our MR. YEOMANS will wait upon advertisers in a few days for orders.

CLUB RATES FOR

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

To more fully meet the wants of neighborhoods where postal arrahgements are not so complete as might be desired the Weekly Edition will be furnished to Clubs at the following rates:—

10 Subscribers one year to one address $1:25 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $12 50.
15 Subrcribers one year to one address $1:20 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $18 00.
20 Subscribers one year to one address $1:15 eacq, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $17:50
25 Subscribers one year to one address $1:10 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the Club, being $27 50.

These terms are strictly in advance and the money must in all cases accompany the order. The papers will be done up in a package addressed to the getter up of the Club, and left at the office of any Stage Line, or any Store or Hotel in Town, or it may be called for at the office or sent by Mail if preferred.

Even off the Stage Routes there is scarcely a locality from which some one is not in Town every week who would take out the Package and thus not only get the paper at a cheaper rate, but save postage.

THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Belleville, February 25th, 1870.

A MOTHER'S REQUEST.—Mother to Husband—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop in at your druggist's and get me a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine Perry Davis'.

Husband.—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with the Pain-Killer.

Mother.—Everybody that I know keeps a a bottle of Pain-Killea always in the house to use in cases of sudden attacks of disease, and Mrs. Smith saved the life of her little boy yesterday, who was taken with all the symptoms of Cholera, which you know is so prevalent at this season. I do not feel safe without some sure remedy. for this and other similar diseases in the house and the Pain-Killer, I am told, is just the thing.

Husband.—Very well, I will get a bottle.

We enclose in this weeks's paper a circular of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM—a new and popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, dnd Lung difficultier. This Balsam is rapily growiuag in favor throughout the country and is taking the place of the oldest and best established remedies. To those requiring Throat and Lung remedies we would strongly recommend it. The proprietors have appointed Messrs.r. J. C. Holden, & L. W Yeomans,& Co &c &c agent for its sale in this town. Call on him and get a pamphlet

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to break up the mosi troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show moae evidence of real merit than this BALSAM, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Croup,

TO THE LADIES.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT THE BAZAAR.

FASIONABLE DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

PARIS AND LONDON PATTERNS MONTHLY RECEIVED.

Special attention given to all orders in having their work made in accordance with the latest Style. Each department is under a first class hand; so that the utmost satisfaction will be given.

BERLIN WOOL DEPARTMENT will be found very attractive in its variety.

Great attractions in EMBROIDERIES, SEWED MUSLINS, LACES and EDGING,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CORSETS, most approved patterns.

EMBROIDERING and FANCY BRAIDS, in great variety.

SILK AND LINEN FILLOSELLES.

EMBROIDERING and KNITTING COTTON in all numbers.

Special inducements in the HOISERY DEPARTMENT, in the way of decided bargains.

GREAT VARIETY IN TRIMMINGS.

SMALL WARES.

GENTS AND LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS FANCY TIES, COLLARS AND SHIRT FRONTS.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICTED.

J. COURTENAY, Proprietor.
Opposite Cook's Grocery.

Belleville, March 18, 1870.

PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, RULING, &C.

TO BE IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS.

THE NEWEST TYPE AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST STATIONERY.

FACILITIES ADMITTING OF NO RIVALRY.

THE BEST OF WORK AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

THREE NEW MACHINE PRESSES!

STEAM POWER TO BE APPLIED.

THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

OF

THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY,

IS now complete in all its branches, and embraces the latest Styles of NEW TYPE and NEW PRESSES known to the Trade.

Every article has been selected with the utmost care, from the justly celebrated Furnishing Houses of Miller & Richard, Scotland, James Connor's Sons, New York, and William H. Page & Co., of Greenville, Conn,, and no pains has been spared in procuring the

NEWEST AND BEST

of the endless varieties of material these establishments manufacture.

There is not an obsolete letter in the entire office, and nothing has been omitted that is necessary for executing, in the best possible manner, every description of Printing, from the largest poster to the finest circular.

The gentleman engaged to manage the Press-work of the establishment has earned for himself, during an experience of over twelve years in Montreal and other places, the reputation of being one of the very best Pressman in the Dominion. His work of all kinds stands unrivalled in excellence.

Our Job Printer is also a gentleman of taste and many years experience in the best offices, as we confidently promise the work turned out by him will testify.

These gentlemen have been procured for no ordinary recompense ,in the assurance that the business-public will appreciate the effort to place within their reach the

BEST CLASS OF PRINTING AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES.

THE BOOK BINDERY

of the Company is also furnished with every requisite, and is under the management of a gentleman who has had the advantage of the best Binderies of Chicago, Albany, and other American cities. As a Ruler, and Blank-book Manufacturer, he stands unrivalled in the Dominion.

The Company also keep on hand

A CHOICE SELECTION OF STATIONERY,

purchased on terms that will warrant them in selling at unprecedented low prices.

Blank Books of all Kinds Manufactured to Order.

The advantage of having a Ruling Machine and Stationery connected with a Printing Establishment must be obvious to every business man. Under the old system the Stationer had a profit, the Ruler a profit, and the Printer a profit—all three of which came out of the merchant. Of late, however, one of these profits has been obviated by the Stationer being his own Ruler, reducing the profits to two. We have still further reduced it to one, and hence are enabled to FURNISH ALL CLASSES OF LETTER-PRESS PRINTING AT LEAST 20 PER CENT lower than they have hitherto been afforded in this part of the country In making this announcement it must be understood that full force is given to legitimate business claims. If, however, through an unusual display of enterprise one business man is enabled to offer superior inducements in any line of trade, the advantage of such enterprise is properly his own, without incurring the odium that justly attaches to undue rivalry. Therefore, when THE ONTARIO PUBLISHING COMPANY announce that through the use of steam power, and the latest appliances of the art, as well as a combination of interests identical and inseparable from their business, they are enabled to do all kinds of printing cheaper than their neighbors have hitherto done or can now legitimately do, they lay no claim to excessive liberality—the merit attaching to enterprise alone.

As an instance of what can be done by the combination of interests associated in their establishment, it may be mentioned that they can furnish necely ruled and printed,

Bill Heads at $2.00 per 1000.
Note paper (Ruled) 90c per ream.
12 lbs fools cap (good) $2 50 per ream.
Note, ruled and printed with business heading and date line, $2:25.

And all other printing at prices in the same ratio.

OFFFICE, (for the present) opposite the Post Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Cutlery, Glassware, or any other article, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO O ce, pay 50 cents, pnd acquaint the public of the fact.

ADVERTISE!

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.—The ONTARIO is published every Wednesday morning, and contains all the news of the week. For 37½ cents, paid in advance, you may send it to your friends for three months at the reduced rates of postage. For 75 cents it may be sent six months. Single copies, price Five cents, may be had at one office.

ARTOFADVERTISING.—Horace Greeley says:—The most successful business men of this city are those who have advertised liberally and constantly. A small advertisement constantly appearing is better than a display column occasionally.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Carpets, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO Office, ard 500 families will know it without delay. It will certainly call attention to your business, and if any lady desires a new Carpet she will call on you. It only costs 50 cents.

ADVERTISE!

TO SALOON KEEPERS.

IF you receive a barrel of Fresh Oysters call at THE ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, that the whole Town may know it. But say you, My customers know I always keep Fresh Oysters. True. But are there not hundreds who read THE ONTARIO every evening, who are not your customers, but who may be if you make yourself known through the columns of a newspapers. It only costs 50 cents Try it.

ADVERTISE!

TO GROCERS.

IF you receive a choice lot of Teas be sure to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, call attention to your business, and let the public know it.

ADVERTISE.

TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.—When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known.—FRANKLIN.

COUNTY COURT SUMMONSES.—Adapted for use in the County, for sale at the DAILY ONTARIO office. All kinds of Law Forms printed to order with accuracy and expedition.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870,

REPUBLISHED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THIS is the oldest of series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Broughman, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTELY REVIEW which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintaines its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW has just closed its 93rd volume. In point of literary ability the Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocrte of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

For one of the Reviews,	$4.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00	"
For any three of the Reviews,	19.00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00	"

Single numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 35c.

The Reviews are published quartely; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A diicount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is 2 cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Few subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1879 will be entitled to receive, one of the four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Backwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood'5 Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to subscriburs nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premium can be given to Clubs.

The Jannary numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHIDG CO.
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engrrvings. Price $7, By Mail post-paid $8.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE circulation of the Daily and Weekly ONTARIO secured by active canvassers throughout the town and various parts of the country, being now of a very respectable number, and daily increasing at a rapid ratio, affords a most desirable medium for advertising. Entirely in the hands of first class men, as the DAILY ONTARIO Office is, those who avail themselves of the use of its columns may be assured that their advertisements will be read by many of the best families in the town and vicinity, whose patronage is worthy of being sought after. Unlike the efforts of a single individual to establish a new paper, the DAILY ONTARIO office has been placed on a firm foundation by the cordial co-operation of a number of interested gentlemen, and therefore deserves to be ranked as an old journal. We think it can be safely said to have a larger circulation than any other journal in Central Canada could boast of on commencement.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new box of Goods, don't neglect to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let the city know it an hour afterwards. It will call attention to your business, and sell your wares.

ADVERTISE!

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new assortment of Iron, Steel, Cradles, Rakes, Scythes, Sneaths, Hoes, Shovels, Spades or Nails, or either of them, don't fail to call at THE ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let all interested in these articles know it. It cannot fail to prove a good investment.

ADVERTISE!

TO BOOT & SHOE DEALERS,

IF you receive a new assortment of the endless variety of Boots, of which you are constantly running out, don't neglhet to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, and let your customers know it. Mr. Brown's corns have been crowed to a most uncomfortable degree for the past week waiting for the very article which Mr. Sole has had lying on his shelves. Mr. Brown would have paid for two advertisements to have known you had received them.

ADVERTISE!

TO STOVE AND HARDWARE DEALERS

IF you get in stock a new variety of wares call at once at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, and announce it through the public press. It will cost but 50 cents, and be sure to catch the eye of Mr. Fanciful, who is always looking for "something new under the sun." Make a customer of him by paying 50 cents, and make everybody in the Town think about your business, whether they would or not.

ADVERTISE!

TO GROCERS.

IF you receive a fresh assortment of Teas call at the DAILY ONTARIO office, pay the printer 50 cents, let your customers know it, and call attention to your business.

ADVERTISE!

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

IF you receive a new variety of silks call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, direct attention to your business, bp acquainting 500 families of the fact, and the ladies will be sure ta examine your stock early.

ADVERTISE!

TO HATTERS.

IF you receive a new style of Hats, don't neglect to call at the DAILY ONTARIO Office, pay the printer 50 cents, that you may sell your stock at once before it goes out of fashion. Advertise. Your goods must be advertised before they can be sold, and how much more expeditiously can this be done through the coumns of a newspaper, than to wait for Mr. Black to meet Mr. Smith, and tell him that Mr. Felt, down town, has a new stock of Hats; just received by express; called there the day before yesterday and purchased one; see it! It only costs 50 cents.

ADVERTISE!

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
IT IS CHEAP BECAUSE ITS CIRCULATION IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER
NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence. Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters from our large corps of Correspondents; latest news by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Talks about Fruit; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture, and to comply with frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write in a lucid style a series of articles on the management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Cultuie, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. The Tribune will be always ready to guard the farmer against such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make The Tribune still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. JAMES LAW, Veteri-Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescriptions will be given only through the columns of The Tribune. We are sure that this new feature in The Tribune will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that The Tribune shall keep in the advance in all concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive newspaper published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in The Tribune alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crops. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to yeer. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place The Weekly Tribune, upon his table every Saturday evening.

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BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, March 13, 1869. 1-tf

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

NOW READY AT

J. S. MEUDELL'S.

Belleville, March 18, 1870. 1

GEO. W. RACEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO JAS. NOSWORTHY.)

LEATHER DEALER,

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
opposite Bennet & Bain's Brewery, Front St., Belleville.

ALL KINDS OF

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

constantly on hand.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY SOLICITED.

NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS warranted to give perfect satisfaction,

ONLY $1 25 PER DOZEN.

AMBROTYPES

taken as cheap as in any gallery in Town.

ROOMS, NEILSON'S HALL.

GEORGE C. NUTTER,
Artist.

GEORGE CHOWN,

TIN, IRON & COPPER-WARE

MANUFACTURER, &c., &c.
DEALER IN
Stoves, Coal Grates, Cutlery, Pumps, &c.,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Eave Troughing, Roofing, Bell-Hanging, and all kinds of Job Work attended to with neatness and despatch.

For SUGAR MAKING PANS, SPILES, &c., a fine assortment.



ALL THE NEWEST

SPRING STYLES

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

GEO. H. HAYMES.

JACOB KEYLE,

OF ROCHESTER,

Will be here about the 1st May, with a good Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

including Dwarf and Standard Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plumbs, Gage and Quinces. Grape Vines of the earliest and hardiest varieties.—The Thornless Raspberry, a new variety.—Strawberries, Gooseberries, Black, White and Red Currants, very fine kinds.

Some of his Apples and Pears are a novelty, having six or seven varieties grafted on the one stock, so that the grower is sure of Fruit every year.

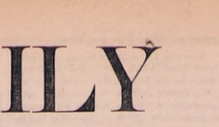
Also a choice selection of Bulbs.

Chestnut trees will do well on sandy Soil.

Parties wishing to order anything in the above line will address

JACOB KEYLE,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.—SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY ONTARIO may be had at the counter of the publication office, price two cents.



Ontario MARBLE WORKS,

Front Street, Belleville, between the Dominion House and the Market.

Having on hand a large and well selected stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARBLE,

I am prepared to design and execute in the best style,

MARBLE WORK OF ALL KINDS,

and when required will deliver the same in any part of the Country.

The Proprietor begs to thank the public for their past patronage, and as I have now on hand a select stock of Marble, I am prepared to furnish

Monuments, Head-Stones and Mantles, which for the workmanship and price, will defy competition.

S. S. McMULLEN,
March, 1870. Proprietor.

BRIDGEWATER

COTTON & WOOLLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber offers to grant splendid water power for a Cotton and Woollen Factory combined, or separate, at the thriving Village of Bridgewater, to a Company, or Companies, to be formed to erect the same.

The power is superior, as a constant supply of water can be obtained to work the Factories the year round.

The facilities for building are good, as the best material can be obtained on the premises.

A Prospectus for the formation of a company, or companies, will soon be issued, and Stock Books will be opened at Bridgewater, Belleville, and other places.

BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, March 13, 1870. 1-tf

GEORGE COBURN,

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

SPRING STOCK,

OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

WHICH IS NOW

VERY COMPLETE.

Will be Sold Cheaper than the Cheapest.

NEXT DOOR to DR. HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE, Front Street, Belleville.

W. J. BAKER,

Dealer in

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,

CUTTERS, &c.,

Begs to return sincere thanks for past patronage and to intimate that he has now on hand and is manufacturing a

SUPERIOR LOT OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
PHÆTONS,
WAGONS,
&c., &c.,
of the
BEST AMERICAN SECOND GROWTH HICKORY,

All of which will be sold on very reasonable Terms.

SHOP ABOVE BROWN'S FOUNDRY, ON THE STATION ROAD. 1-1yr

LIFE PRESERVERS.

THE GREATEST UTILIZER OF WORK AND LABOR KNOWN TO THE AGE IS

GORDON'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE,

The following persons have them in use:—

P. Luke,	G. C. Borradaile,
J. M. Walker,	John Palmer,
Mrs. Moon, Madoc,	Samuel Kyle,
Geo. Chown,	James Ponton,
Thos. Wills,	James Macoun,
John Covert,	John Doyle,
James Ross,	Rev. J. Wild,
R. S. Patterson,	Geo. Backus,
J. W. Carman,	I. B. Aylsworth,
J. N. Yeomans,	Thos. Lockerby,
Horace Yeomans,	Wm. Tennant,
	Simon Ballantyne.

These Machines can be purchased from either of the undersigned,

A. E. PROCTOR,
or G. D. ARMSTRONG, at J. M. Walker & Co's Foundry, Front St., Belleville.

N.B.—County Rights for the above Machine for the Dominion for sale, apply to

A. E. PROCTOR, Agent.
Belleville, March 22, 1870.

STEEL PLOW

AND

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling Steel Plows for $10 each, Wood's Celebrated Mowing Machines, cutting 4½ ft., at $75·00.

The same with reaping attachment at $90.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
March 8, 1870. 1-tf



W. Y. MIKEL,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The choicest varieties kept on hand as cheap, or cheaper than any place in Belleville.

Citizens' Insurance Company
(OF CANADA.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
in 20,000 shares of $100 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
of which one-fourth is called up.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH ALLAN, (Pres. Merchants' Bank,) Pres.
C. J. BRYDGES, EDWIN ATWATER,
GEORGE STEPHENS, HENRY LYMAN,
ADOLPHE ROY. N. B. CORSE.
LEGAL ADVISER
HON. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C.
MANAGER:—EDWARD RAWLINGS.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE.

The CITIZENS' COMPANY is the second Canadian Company which has embraced the Life Assurance, and the only Company transacting Fidelity Guarantee business in the Dominion.

It is of purely Canadian origin, and its Proprietary composed of nearly 100 of the wealthiest and most influential Citizens of Canada.

In introducing the CITIZENS' COMPANY to the Canadian public, the Directors would impress upon intending Assurers the desirability of Assuring in this, a Local Company, for many reasons: amongst others, the security of a known and established Proprietary, which must be considered as far superior to all the ill-proportioned deposit, (in comparison to their liabilities,) made by Foreign Companies,—the fact of the Assured being at all times able to ascertain for themselves the exact state of the Company's position and resources,—the much lower charge for Premiums, consequent on the higher Rate of Interest which the country affords upon Investments,—the interest to be held out by the Directors—whose names and commercial reputation will, they hope, be considered a sufficient guarantee—of produce and economy, combined with liberality, in the administration of its affairs.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with perfect security. No other charge whatever.

One-third of the Premiums, on with profit Assurances, may remain unpaid, during the convenience of the assured, at interest of 6 per cent per annum,—no notes demanded.

Policies, on which Three Full Premiums have been paid, will be purchased by the Company on liberal terms, or a loan may be effected thereon to the full extent of their value.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Company is especially constituted to grant Bonds of Indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty or infidelity of their Employees,

On the "Stock" or without profit system—the rates are particularly low—whilst on the "Mutual," or with profit system—the rates are very favorable in comparison with those of any other Company.

The conditions and concessions are very greatly liberalized and extended; and the usual restrictions considerably curtailed.

Intending Assurers are requested to read the book prospectus of this Company, and ascertain for themselves the sound, valuable and liberal principles upon which it is established, which, combined with the undoubted security afforded by the known wealth and influence of its Directors and Stockholders, cannot fail to secure for it the confidence and support of every resident Canadian.

We do not find Americans coming to our institutions to effect their Insurances, then why should we forsake our institutions to go to them? Especially as our own institutions offer us as good if not better terms and security in every respect. Let us then unite, and foster and promote our own institutions, that we may ere long be as proud of them, as England and the United States have justly cause to be proud of theirs.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained from the Agent

M. B. ROBLIN,
AGENT,
March, 17th, 1870. Belleville.

ÆTNA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820. ONE OF THE BEST AND OLDEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

FIVE REASONS

FOR

INSURING LIFE.

1. When a man makes a liberal provision for his family in favor of Life insurance policies, he places those for whom he lives and labors above all possibility of want.

2. A man's house is his castle; but if the family are left without adequate means when he dies, it is only a castle in ruins. A life policy keeps the fire burning on the hearth when a man dies.

3. It is unwise to defer until to-morrow what can be done to-day. Many a man has died and left his estate in a deplorable condition, because he put off making application for a policy until ill health came, when it was too late.

4. In the degree that life insurance policies relieve from anxiety, they contribute to the length of life; and the experience of the companies proves that insured men live longer than others.

5. Whenever a man decides to insure his life, he cannot be too careful in selecting a company. The peculiar inducements offered by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY it is believed, are excelled by no other company in this country.

ONTARIO OFFICE. J. N. YEOMANS, AGENT.

Western Assurance Company.

A purely Canadian Company and in stability, and sound management, second to no Company doing business in Canada.

Confined to Canada account no office engaged in the Fire and Marine business has yet attained so large an income from Premiums, which shows beyond question that the Western holds a leading position in the confidence of the Insurance Community.

In aiming at increased Premium Receipts from year to year, the settled policy of the Company is nevertheless to do its business on sound and prudent principles irrespective of Income; that is, requiring fair rates for the risk incurred, an avoidance of doubtful customers on any terms, and when loss occurs, to meet the same promptly on satisfactory proof of claim.

M. B. ROBLIN,
Agent,
Office, Dominion Buildings.
Belleville, March 16th, 1870.

IMPERIAL

FIRE ASSURANCE COM'Y OF LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED, 1803.)

RINTOUL BROS., General Agts, for Canada.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent, Belleville.

BLANK Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bills of Sale, Judgment Rolls, &c., for sale at this office.

F. GABOURIE.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

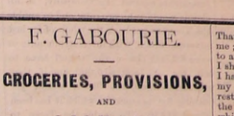
AND

LIQUORS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY.

Belleville, March, 1870. 1-6m



G. S. TICKELL,

CABINET WAREROOMS

Upholsterer, Undertaker, &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Respectfully invites attention to his stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

all of which is of the Newest Styles, and Best Workmanship, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Persons about to furnish this Spring, will do well to call and examine.

UNDERTAKING.

Special attention given to this branch,

Hearses, Coffins, Scarfs, Hatbands, Burial Robes, &c., constantly on hand, and all that is requisite provided at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE attention of Farmers is called to the fact that STEEL PLOWS are now sold at Wallbridge's Victoria Foundry at $10 each; and Wood's celebrated Mowing Machine, 4½ ft., cut, at $75·00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
March 8, 1870. 1-tf

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.—

"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal Leaders, a well digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times" and is thus rendered available in a cheap form for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, and the price 3d per copy, or 8d per week.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" thro' Newspaper Agents, or have it from the publishers, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.

THE LOCKMAN PATENT.



FAMILY SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILSON BOWMAN & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Is the most complete Sewing Machine made.

The price of the Machine on beautiful stand Walnut Top, Mouldings and Drawers, is

$30 DOLLARS CASH.

The qualities which recommend them are:

1. Beauty and excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides fabric Sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of Seam, that will not rip or ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachment and wide range of application to purpose and material.
5. Excellence of workmanship.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management.

Those who have not tried them should not delay in getting one from

TAYLOR & McWATTERS,
Front Street, BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OPPOSITE WALKER'S FOUNDRY,
Sole Agents for
The County of Hastings. 1-tf.

To Builders

JAMES ROSS,

Will furnish all kinds of

Building Lumber and Joice

from 10 to 37 ft long.

BOARDS, FLOORING & SHINGLES,

will be constantly on hand after 1st April.
Belleville, March 22nd, 1870.

W. DICKENS'

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

HOT TEA AND COFFEE,

FRUIT PIES,

MEAT PIES,

and OYSTER PATTIES,

also the place for

WEDDING CAKES,

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Belleville March, 1870.

That much I felt the Major would forgive me; and therefore, I requested the orderly to announce a gentleman. Indeed, madam, I shall make the forgiveness of the liberties I have taken in this room the condition of my giving that information which shall restore to the Marchioness of Darrington the gem of which I deprived her—a gem which is still unpledged, and in the possession of one who will restore it on an application, accompanied by a letter in my handwriting.

"Again I kept silence.

"'Madam!' he exclaimed, somewhat impassionedly, and rather proudly, 'I am no other man than Barrington, the illustrious pickpocket; and this is the hand which in its day has gently plucked from ladies of rank and wealth, jewels which realised, in all, upwards of thirty-five thousand pounds, irrespective of those which were in my possession, under lock and key, when fortune turned her back upon me.

"'Barrington, the pickpocket!' Having heard so much of this man and of his exploits (although, of course, I had never seen him), I could not help regarding him with curiosity; so much so, that I could scarcely be angry with him any longer.

"'Madam,' he continued, 'I have told you that I longed to satisfy myself whether the skill which once made me so illustrious in Europe still remained to me, in this country, after five years of desuetude; I can conscientiously say that I am just as perfect in the art, that the touch is just as soft, and the nerve as steady as when I sat in the dress-circle at Drury Lane or Convent Garden.'

"'I do not comprehend you, Mr. Barrington,' I replied. (I could not help saying 'Mister.')

"'But you will, madam, in one moment. Where are you keys?'

"I felt my pocket, in which I fancied they were, and discovered that they were gone.

"'And your thimble and pencil-case, and your smelling-salts? They are here?' (He drew them from his coat-pocket.)

"My anger was again aroused. It was indeed, I thought, frightful liberty for a convict to practise his skill upon me, and put his hand into the pocket of my dress. But, before I could request him to leave the room and the house, he spoke again; and, as soon as I heard his voice and looked into his face, I was mollified, and against my will, as it were, obliged to listen to him.

"'Ah, madam,' he sighed, 'such is the change that often comes over the affairs of men! There was a time when ladies boasted of having been robbed by Barrington. Many whom I had never robbed gave it out that I had done so; simply that they might be talked about. Alas! such is the wickedness of poor humane nature that some people care not by what means they associate their names with the name of any celebrity. I was in power then, not in bondage. 'Barrington has my diamond ear-rings!' once exclaimed the old Countess of Kettlebank, clasping her hands. Her ladyship's statement was not true. Her diamonds were paste, and she knew it, and I caused them to be returned to her. Had you not a pair of very small pearl-drops in your ears this morning, madam?'

"I put my hand to my ears, and discovered that they were gone. Again my anger returned, and I said, 'how dared you, sir, place your fingers on my face?'

"'Upon my sacred word and honour, madam,' I replied, placing his hands over his left breast, and bowing, 'I did nothing of the kind! The ear is the most sensitive part of the humane body to the touch of another person. Had I touched your ear my hope of having these drops in my waistcoat pocket would have been gone. It was the springs only that I touched, and the drops fell into the palm of my left hand.' He placed the ear-rings on the table, and made me another very low bow.

"'And when did you deprive me of them?' I asked him.

"'When I was discoursing on floriculture, you had occasion several times to incline your head towards your charming children, and gently reprove them for interrupting me. It was on one of these occasions that the deed was quickly done. The dear children were the unconscious confederates in my crime—if crime you still consider it—since I have told you, and I spoke the truth, that it was not for the sake of gain, but simply to satisfy a passionate curiosity. It was as delicate and as difficult an operation as any I ever performed in the course of my professional career.'

"There was a peculiar quaintness of humour and of action thrown into this speech; I could not refrain from laughing. But, to my great satisfaction, the illustrious pickpocket did not join in the laugh. He pickpocket did not join in the laugh. He regarded me with a look of extreme humility, and maintained a respectful silence, which was shortly broken by a loud knocking at the outer door. It was the major, who, suddenly remembering his appointment with Barrington, had contrived to make his escape from the Government House, in order to keep it. The major seemed rather surprised to find Barrington in my drawing-room; but he was in such a hurry, and so anxious, that he said nothing on the subject.

"'I withdrew to the passage, whence I could overhear all that took place.

"'Now, look here, Barrington,' said my husband, impetuously, 'I will have no more nonsense. As for a free pardon, or even a conditional pardon, at present it is out of the question. In getting you a ticket-of-leave, I have done all that I possibly can; and, as I am a living man, I give you fair warning that if you do not keep faith with me, I will undo what I have already done. A free pardon! What! Let you loose upon the society of England again? The colonial secretary would scout the idea, and severely censure the governor for recommending such a thing. You know as well as I do, that if you returned to England to-morrow, and had an income of five thousand a-year, you will never be able to keep those fingers or yours quiet.'

"'Well, I think your are right, major,' said the illustrious personage.

"'Then you will write that letter at once?'

"'I will. But on one condition.'

"'Another condition?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, what is that condition? You have so many conditions that I begin to think the necklace will not be forthcoming after all. And, if it be not, by—'

"'Do not excite yourself to anger, major. I give you my honour—'

"'Your honour! Nonsense! What I want is, the jewel restored to its owner.'

"'And it shall be, on condition that you will not be offended, grievously offended, with me for what I have done this day.'

"'What is that?'

"'Summon your good wife, and let her bear witness both for and against me.'

"My husband opened the drawing-room door, and called out 'Bessie!'

"As soon as I had made my appearance, Barrington stated the case—all that had

transpired—with minute accuracy; nay, more, he acted the entire scene in such a way that it became a little comedy in itself; the characters being himself, myself, and all which characters he represented with such humour that my husband and myself were several times it fits of laughter. Barrington, however, did not even smile. He affected to regard the little drama (and this made it the more amusing) as a very serious business.

"This play over, my husband again put to Barrington the question: 'Will you write that letter at once?'

"'Yes,' he replied, 'I will; for I see that I am forgiven the liberty I was tempted to to take.' And seating himself at the table, he wrote:

"'Mr. Barrington presents his compliments to Mr.—— and requests that a sealed packet, marked IN. 27, be immediately delivered to the bearer of this note. In the event of this request not being complied with, Mr Barrington will have an opportunity ere long of explaining to Mr.—, in Sydney, New South Wales, that he (Mr.—) has been guilty of an act of egregious folly.'

"Fourteen months passed away when, one morning, my husband received a letter from a gentleman in the colonial office. He clapped his hands, cried Bravo! and the result is as follows:—

"'My Dear Major,—The great pickpocket has been as good as his word. My lady is again in possession of her brilliants. Do whatever you can for Barrington in the colony; but keep a sharp eye upon him, lest he should come back and once more get hold of that necklace.'

"My husband sent for Barrington to inform him of the result of his letter, and he took an opportunity of asking the illustrious man if there were any other valuables which he would like to restore to the original owners?

"'Thank you—no!' was the reply. 'There are, it is true, sundry little articles in safe custody at home; but, as it is impossible to say what may be in the future, they had better for the present stand in my own name!'"

POSTAL TARIFF.

HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT OPTIONAL.

	Prepaid.	Unpaid.
In the Dominion,	3c	5c
Prince Edward Island	3c	5c
United States	6c	10c
Local or Drop Letters, for delivery by same office at which posted —pre-payment compulsory		1c

HALF-OZ LETTERS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.

Britain, by Canada Steamships	6c
" via Cunard "	8c
" " Bremen "	8c
Newfoundland	12½
British Columbia and Vancouver	10c
Red River	6c

NEWSPAPERS,

Transient Papers in the Dominion, to Britain, United States, P. E. Island and Newfoundland 2c

To Subscribers.

Weekly per quarter	5c
Semi Weekly " "	10c
Tri-Weekly " "	15c
Daily " "	30c

as Subscribers residing in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., must prepay their Canadian postage as above through the Canadian publisher.

NEWSPAPERS COMING INTO CANADA.

From Britain, by Canadian Mail Steamers	Free
" " " New York	2c
" United States	2c

Circulars, Prices-Current, Hand Bills Books, Pamphlets in the Dominion, to P. E. I., N&d., and U. S. per oz 1c
Periodicals, as above per 4 oz 1c
Parcel Post per 8 oz 12½c
New Stamps are issued of 4c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 13½., and 15c.

Belleville Post Office.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern day train	10.30 A.M.	11.25 A.M.
Western " "	5.30 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
E. and W. night trains	9.00 P.M.	6.30 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 10.50 A.M. and 9.00 P.M., daily Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS.

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Thursday at 9.0 P. M.

Per American steamers, every Saturday at 9.00 P. M.

Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

Railway Time Table.

Trains arrive and depart from Belleville Station as follows:

Morning Express going West,	6.20 A.M.
Evening " " "	6.50 P.M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.25 A.M.
Morning Express going East,	11.25 A.M.
Night " "	12.35 A.M.
Mixed Train going East,	10.30 P.M.
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.20 A.M.	

Montreal Time.

Single copies of THE DAILY ONTARIO may be had at the counter of the publication office, Price two cents.

Single copies of THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Wednesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily Ontario.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

SALE OF THE GAS STOCK.

The Gas Company is in the position of a man whose farm is mortgaged for more than he can pay, it is at the mercy of its creditors. The chief creditor is the Town, and the question for the Town to decide is, What is most for its own interest in the premises?

The most important interest to be secured is to be sure of good gas for all time to come at reasonable rates. The next thing is to make the most of the money which the Town has invested in the concern. Upon these two points, it seems to us, hinges the whole matter.

Now if any sufficient guarantee can be got to secure the first it should be accepted and the possibility of the Town being, at some future time, left in darkness, or what would be little better, being compelled to submit to extortion, would be prevented. We do not know that the Municipalities in other places have found it necessary to have a controlling voice in their Gas Companies, but as there is apprehension felt on the subject, it would be wise for all parties to put this point beyond cavil.

Then as to the second point; How is the Town to make the most money out of what they have invested in the concern? If they sell under the power of sale in the mortgage, they cut out their own stock; out of the proceeds of the sale there would be paid, first, the mortgage, and then the other debts in the order of their priority. We believe there are no judgments against the Company, so all claims would rank pro rata; and to enable the Town to get back the whole of its last advance, which, with interest, amounts to some $2,700, the works would have to sell for at least $15,000, and if they sold for no more, the Town would get nothing for its stock for which it has been offered $1440. To enable the Town to realise that sum for its stock the sale would have to bring $20,000, for anything realised beyond the debts would be divided pro rata to the stockholders, and then the Town would be as well off as it would be if this offer was accepted, and all the other stockholders would lose their stock.

Now, the question is, could it be sold under the hammer for more than the latter sum; if it could be sold for any considerable amount more, and the Town thinks the shareholders should have no further consideration, then let it be sold.

There is one other way of viewing the second point, and that is to let the concern be worked by the Company as it has been in the past, the Town having its say at the board of Directors. We all know what this means; such concerns worked by large companies when no one or two individuals have a special interest in its success, never are worked successfully, particularly when the public owns a large part of the stock. We need no better illustration of this than one furnished by this very company itself about three years ago. Mr. McKenzie rented the works and ran them for two years on private account; when he took them they were paying the company, over and above working expenses about $700 a year, and he and Mr. Conger, whom he had associated with him, had worked up the matter so well in the two years they held them, that the first half year after they came back into the Company's hands—ending in January last, they paid over and above expenses $950. This was brought about by that personal attention that people give to their own business, and by a flexability in making special arrangements which no large company can exercise, particularly when the public are interested as owners. But if the Company is to be worked in the old way again, who is to give it this careful personal attention? It will fall back again into its old profitless way. How long does any one suppose that the most flourishing manufacturing or trading business in this Town would be kept out of the Bankrupt Court, if it was conducted by a Board of Directors, partly elected by the Town and no more personally interested in the enterprise than the men who are upon the Gas Board?

By all means let the Gas works be in the hands of a few men largely interested and then we shall have cheap gas and plenty of it. We propose in another issue to show why the gas will be cheap and what we mean by its being plenty. Meanwhile we must not be understood as having expressed any opinion as to whether the present offer should be accepted, or how the matter should be disposed of.

We have seen children play Church, play Soldier, play Post Office and almost everything else that their elders do in earnest, but a lot of grown up children are playing Government in the States with a gravity equal to any four-year-old; think of a man gravely speaking of impeaching the President of the Fenian Empire.

"John O'Neill, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has deposed Richard McCloud from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, removed him from the position of Senator, and expelled him from the Order. Mr. McCloud denied the assumption of the President, and regards himself to be still enough of a Fenian, a Senator, and a Secretary of the Treasury to demand the impeachment, removal, and expulsion of President O'Neill.

THE LOWER BRIDGE.—If it only is an ill tide that bears nobody any good, then the flood in the Moira this winter can't be called an ill tide—for the men engaged in straightening up this structure found a scaffolding ready made to their hands, and they have pushed on work so well that if the Elephant comes along next summer he will not need to go up stream to cross, a fact which the small boys which make the Upper Bridge their "stamping ground" will do well to make a note of. There is some talk of removing the high wooden walls between the carriage and foot ways, but we trust this may not be done; a more cosey place for knocking a man on the head, and throwing him over into the water, could not be imagined; not that the public should provide alcoves for people to be murdered in, but nothing nurtures the virtues of caution and courage like danger.

There are many good reasons why the bridge should not be painted; everybody knows that when wood is covered with paint you can't see what the real state of the wood is—leave it uncovered and we will be able to see it rot. Again one of the chief interests in the town is the lumbering, it ought to be encouraged, and if the bridge is not painted the town will soon need to buy more timber and lumber to repair it, and every patriot will rejoice—by all means leave the bridge as it has been left from the beginning to grow grey and venerable, in nature's own way.

The bar-room fight in South Boston on Wednesday last has resulted in the death of John Hanley, and the arrest of John Gilfeather for stabbing him. Thaddeus Gilfeather a brother of John Gilfeather, who is also implicated in the affair, has not been found.

COLLEGE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of Alexandra University was held last evening.

Notwithstanding the frightful state of the road, (College luck) the College Chapel was densely filled with the town people, another illustration that the institution is beginning to get a portion of the public attention which it has long deserved.

After the usual opening services, the exercises began by a young lady reading an Essay on Empress Carlotta, narrating no doubt most graphically her mental illness, and denouncing the cruel Mexicans; but as the Essay was in German and as our Reporter's knowledge of that language is limited to "nix-cum-rous," he cannot say whether it was good or bad.

Then followed other Essays by young ladies on Night Revealeth the Stars," "Rural Scenery," a very fine description of the rural world in its best dress changing with the changing seasons. Then appeared the "Ruined Mansion," after which was performed "The First Miracle," and now we are told of the "Mystic Seven" in clear and distinct tones. While listening to this article it did seem to us a little strange that seven was such a favourite number. After this we got a dissertation on "The Deserted Village," which is followed by "Villa Maria" in French, relating to Montreal in days of long ago, applauded by all and understood by few. "Mourned by few nations" relating to Mr. Peabody, ending with a Eulogy on our gray haired Queen, was a very excellent article delivered by an American lady. This all followed Essays on "Jona," "Milton," "Sady Jane Gray," and "Plymoth." This last was read by a very young lady with a very good voice and a very good mind but very little love for the "Britishers."

The last subject on the programme was "Conservatism," in which the young lady, Miss Hullet strove manfully to convince us that Conservatives are the only men who are competent or should be allowed to have anything to do with the Government. The article was very finely written and well delivered, and the young tady is no doubt a high Tory and believes that genius has no sex.

To evening's entertainment was interspersed by excellent singing both by the choir and two little girls, Miss Gilbert and Miss Parker,

We cannot close this report without refering to the performance on the piano by Miss Ferres which reflected the highest credit both on herself and on the institution to which she belongs.

The usual closing ceremonies brought to a close this very pleasant and literary entertainment.

The average attendance during the last term has been 100 students. The next term opens after one week's vacation..

Below are the names of those who succeeded in getting in the Honour Classes.

MERIT CLASSES.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Cook G. R. (dux.)	Macinbyn D. C.
Carman J. R.	Hulet L.
Barkey F.	Cawthray Jno.
Mallory G.	McMahon E.
Haslett T. C.	Tuttle F.
Wilson J. P.	Brice C.

OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS.

Palmer P. W. (dux.)	Palmer W. H.
Prosser W. O.	Crothers. T.W.
Ismond J.	Mavety T.
Macammond F.	Fares M.
Farley Jas.	Richardson E.
Dorland S. M.	Farley John.
Chamberlain E. L.	Thompson S. L.
Brown R.	Werden W. M.
Wintacost F.	Bellamy S. J.
White C.	Burns J.
Branscombe H. A.	Hasgord L. R.

PRIMARY CLASS.

Laycock Gno. (dux.)	Hodgson A.
Demil A. D.	Mallory C.
	Huff E.

OUR WINTER FLOODS.—A false apostle once declared that his teachings should last till water would run up hill, thinking that would never be. Had he lived in Belleville he would have seen this phenomenon any winter, and he have seen the spectacle of a people submitting, year after year, to have business stopped to the extent of thousands of dollars and any number of families exposed to hardships dangerous to health and life almost without on effort to abate the nuisance.

This is the way it all happens: just below Mr. Wallbridge's house a bar runs nearly across the river, on which the water is very shallow, and just below it again, a series of piers extend nearly across the whole water way of the stream operating to a great extent as a dam; in very cold weather the ice formed up stream floats down and sinking below the ice at the above mentioned points, touches the shallow bottom, freezes fast forming what is called anchor ice and with the ice that is coming down, soon accumulates a dam that holds back most of the water of the river, which, of course backs up and overflows the banks, producing a vast amount of discomfort and positive loss; the question for the Town is: shall this sort of thing be allowed to continue? The bar could be dredged away and this would probably cure the trouble if it did not the lumber men would have, to arrange their piers so as to stop the water as little as possible, and a great improvement might be made in this respect.

As to the expense of dredging if it was not thought just that the whole Town should share the expense, it would be many times better to meet it by special assessment on the property to be benefitted, than to let things go on as they are, but whether the Town or the immediate property-holders pay for it, the nuisance should be abated.

AT A MEETING OF THE SENATE of Queen's University at Kingston it was agreed to confer the degree of M.D. upon ten Candidates; among the number we observe the name of Mr. Alexander Sayers of Belleville. We are glad to see that Mr. William Higginbottom of Bridgewater has passed his primary Examinatian.

Yesterday morning the brother of Mrs. Chapman found in a trunk in her room, No. 58 South Second-st., the following letter. It is without date, address, or signature, but the mention of Mr. Parker's Christian name proves beyond doubt that it was attended for him. It reads as follows:

ANOTHER LAND MARK GONE.—The little brick office which has stood on Bridge Street for the last thirty years and has given shelter in turn to generation after generation of lawyers, until it had learned so many tricks that it was turned at last into a manufactory of TRIX, has succumbed to the advance of progress, it has been pulled down to make place for a handsome three storey building to be erected for Mr. D. D. Bogart this summer; the building is to have a frontage of 80 feet extending over the site of the old Empire Hotel and to be divided into three compartments, between which fire walls are to be carried up through the roof. The Post Office is to occupy the eastern rooms, the second story is to be finished into several suites of offices, fire proof vaults are to be built in each compartment down stairs and each office is to be supplied with them.

Altogether the building will be an ornament to the street and will cover an unsightly space.

Mr. Forin is the Architect.

BROWN VS. TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.—The INTELLIGENCER should not have discussed this matter till after the trial. The defendants being a public body is no reason why an ex parte statement of the evidence should be published and commented on, the point is not whether a correct version of the facts was given by our contemporary or not, but nothing is more clearly settled than this, that suits are not to be discussed in the newspapers while still sub-judice.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes opened at noon, to-day, Judge Sherwood presiding, he disposed of the following undefended cases:

Thompson vs. Wade, action on a pro. note. Verdict $195 14.

Neild vs. Gillett, two cases on a bill of exchange. Verdict $104 57 and $121 90.

Keny vs. Roblin, verdict by consent $156 51.

Gault vs. Wolover, verdict for $399 45.

McLaughan vs. Graham, verdict for $208.

Sutherland vs. Roblin, verdict for $157.41.

Austin vs. McRimmon, verdict for $346.64.

Ponton, Falkner, and Denmark were Plff's. atty's. in the above cases.

Building Society vs. McDonnell, Ejectment, verdict for plff., J. P Thomas for plff.

Donnelly vs. Anderson, pro. note, verdict $870; S. Gibson plff's. atty.

Robertson vs. St. Charles, pro. note, verdict $150.17; E. B. Fralick plff's. atty.

Gilmour vs. McGregor, pro. note, verdict $210.65; S. B. Burdett plff's. atty.

The Hon. Sidney Smith takes the Crown business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY ONTARIO.

SIR.—You have merited the thanks of the public for giving an adverse criticism upon an exhibition advertised in your paper. It has been so much the custom of the "Intelligencer" to beslaver everything that was advertised in it with indiscriminating praise, that the public has ceased to regard its notices as anything more than extra-advertisements. I hope we shall for the future have a paper to which we can look for something like honest discrimination.

It is very pleasant to have this gentleman from Limirick and Belfast—was he the Irishman who came over in two ships? coming to the rescue, and informing the readers of your neighbour that Mr. Stone's classes in that happy country were formed to a great extent of Ministers of the three principal Protestant Churches? I fear the "Professor" has got a witness who proves too much; but whether he bends the truth or not, the people of Belleville do not need to go to Ireland to learn, whether lotteries are safe things for them and their children to play with, they are quite as competent to give an opinion on that subject as the Clergy, Nobility and Laity, into which this gentleman with a card divides Irish society.

Mr. Stone, however, I believe denies that the distribution of his "gifts" is regulated by chance, that is, he, or some of his troupe, decide arbitrarily to whom they will give them; well he has a perfect right to do with his own as he pleases, though this certainly has not been so understood by his audiences heretofore; and I fancy now that it is known that "kissing goes by favour," people will hardly go to the trouble of climing into Ontario Hall, to see Mr. Stone make presents to his favourites.

truly yours, JUSTICIA,

THE REPAIRS TO THE STEAMERS AT KINGSTON.—The repairing and usual spring work to the various steamers and propellers in the harbour is progressing very favourably. The putting up of the machinery of the Canadian Navigation Company's, Royal Mail Line, steamers Kingston and Spartan, is almost completed, and the painting of the interor of cabins and the hull of the latter boat, is well advanced. The engineers are also engaged on the steamers Watertown, Pierrepont and Rochester, and the propellers Brantford and Magnet. Nothing, however, has been done as yet, in the way of rigging, etc.' to the sailing vessels lying in port.

"A Pennsylvania, bachelor" thus gets after a lovely woman: "I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, whose bones are torn asunder to enable her to keep straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacock, whose strut, without his permission she has stealthfully and without honour assumed. I impeach her in the name of the horse, whose tail she has pertinaciously put to the making of waving tresses to decorate the back of her head and neck. I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, whose beautiful figure she, in taking upon herself the Grecian bend has brought into ill-favor and disrepute."

THE DARIEN CANAL.—The Darien Expedition has reached Caledonia Bay and started upon its work of exploration. Its members have to encounter a difficult and problemic wilderness, but not unfriendly Indians; and if there be any truth in the story of Captain Heine that he has heretofore gone across the Isthmus in a canoe, by the best route yet known, the results of the present explorations cannot be otherwise than highly important. Captain Heine proposes to cross the Isthmus again in a boat; and though Captain Selfridge seems to have declined his assistance, he has concluded, apparently with the best wishes of President Grant, to make good his word. The attempt, if mysterious, is certainly interesting.

Miss L. Barkalow of Brooklyn, N. Y., student at the St. Louis Law School, passed a very severe examination on Saturday before Judge Knight of the Circuit Court, and was admitted to practice.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN ENGLANE.

A London correspondent writes that the Educational bill is likely to prove a great difficulty. Mr. Gladstone has this week received, I presume, the largest deputation ever admitted to an audience by a Prime Minister. Four hundred delegates of nine-tenths of the Education League crowded into his dingy office in Downing street, and there he stood behind his table, with Earl De Grey on one side looking bored, and Mr. Forster on the other, grim and patient, listening for one mortal hour to the speeches of the gentlemen selected to present the different points on which the League differs from the Government in regard to the education of the people.

And these gentlemen were not opponents of Mr. Gladstone, but his enthusiastic supporters. When he entered the room they made it tremble with their plaudits; when the speakers complimented him, as they did in the outspoken English fashion, they responded with hearty English Cheers. It would have been difficult to pack more admiration, or to have made more noise in the First Lord's reception room. I am no judge of the importance of the delegation from the fact that it contained thirty members of Parliament, numbers of the Non-Conformist ministers, a few Anglican clergymen, thirteen mayors, and many gentlemen bearing civic and accademic honours, but almost none of the hereditary noblemen. For them you must go to the other society—the National Education Union, which includes most of the Peers, temporal and spiritual.

The objections to the bill urged upon the Ministry were the year's delay before it can go into operation—a year of bitter contest and wasteful expenditure; the permissive element, which would enable each denomination that had a majority in any locality to rate the others for its support; the fee system, which would place a stigma upon those unable to pay. The League wants a free, compulsory, unsectarian education; and would rather defeat the present bill than have it pass with its objectionable features. On the other hand, the Church of England and the Catholics are satisfied with the bill as it is. It would leave education where it is now, with a much fuller provision in fourteen of the districts, that is, in the hands of squires and the clergy, while in the greater part of Ireland it would be under the charge of the priests, and to this, in both cases, the great body of dissenters and secularists have the most decided objections. They would not, I believe, very strongly object to Methodist or Baptist schools, where these were in a strong majority, but would object at all in Anglican or Roman Catholic ones. But men must grant the rights of others to secure their own; and one reason why a minority is more likely to be right than a majority, is because it is obliged to protest against oppression and injustice, which a naturally selfish majority is too prone to exercise.

A Good Investment.

Suppose you are a young man of thirty-two years of age, with a little family growing up around you, and you wish to make an investment of $3,000 for their especial benefit; and, to make it safe, you propose to invest it in a piece of land, say, in a village lot. The interest on your money would be worth to you, that is, would coat you annually, $210; in addition to which you would have to pay taxes and assessments. Now, suppose a friend to come to you and propose that you purchase money and use it in your business; and yet offer to give you the deed of the property which he guaranteed should bring to your family $3,000 just when they needed it most, because you would not be there to manage and provide for them; and to do it on one condition, namely, that you simply pay the taxes on that property. Would you hesitate what to do? Of course you would take your friend's offer, and sign the deed over to your family, and use your money in some other way. Now, JUST THIS A LIFE COMPANY OFFERS TO DO. Only it does better than that, about $60 a year (which would be no more than mere taxes and assesments on your piece of land) the company offers to make it absolutely certain that your family will get $5,000 when your life shall fail, be it even the very year you have taken out the policy. Here is a way, then, to keep and use your $3000, and also save $210 interest money a year, and yet make sure to your dependents a handsome sum that shall come to them at just the moment when most needed. Can you conceive of any other so profitable way of investing a little money as in taking out a life policy in the Ætna.

Prince Henry of Bourbon.

It will be remembered that the Prince here alluded to was killed in a duel a few days ago, at Madrid.

Prince Henry of Bourbon is thus described in the Paris correspondence of "The London Daily News:" "Having been personally acquainted with the deceased Prince, I do not write about him on mere hearsay. I knew him as a man who attempted so hard against the vices of hereditary organization. His intellect seconded his aspirations very imperfectly. Though far from stupid, he used to say, with some truth, of his brain that it was like wet timber which none of his sacred fire could light up into a blaze, or even into a dull, constant fire. He frequently betrayed a painful consciousness of those mental imperfections, which he said was the penalty royal families pay to nature for emancipating them from the ordinary conditions of humanity. When he found himself in the company of intellectual men, he hardly opened his lips to speak. In pursuance of his Republican ideas, he was very desirous shortly before he last left Paris of finding an American wife. His friends were negotiating a marriage between him and a great Western heiress when he was suddenly called to Madrid last Summer. Before leaving Paris the Prince called upon a Boston lady who had promised to make up the match, and said, putting his finger on his forehead: 'Miss——must not refuse any other offer for me, for I have a presentiment that before very long a bullet will cure the fevers of this poor ardent brain. I am so convinced that a violent death stares me in the face, as to beg you will transfer your friendship to my poor little girl, whom I have been obliged to leave in a convent in the Faubourg St. Germain.' Prince Henry of Bourbon was in his forty-fourth year. He was a widower and leaves five children. His eldest son is a lieutenant in the Spanish army and is now with his regiment in the Philippine Islands."

A DOMESTIC SONG.—From rosy morn to dewy eve, who is it makes my soul to grieve, and after all doth take French leave? My Biddy. Who upsets my coal, who breaks my nicest china bowl, and says she didn't on her soul? My Biddy. Who polishes the kitchen floor, and in half an hour or more has it precisely as before? My Biddy. My pocket-handkerchief's andclose, who confiscates, under the rose, and says they're my nicest clothes? My Biddy. Who comes and goes whene'er she chooses, injures whatever thing she uses, and now and then to work refuses? My Biddy. Who dams and bangs and breaks and smashes, who tears and rends and knocks and dashes, who tips and spills and slops and splashes? My Biddy. And shall I ever cease to be in bondage unto such as thee? My way is dark—I can not see For Biddy. I only know my misery; I only wish thee over the sea; I only wish that I were free From Biddy.

Letters from Rome confirm the statement that the new Metropolitical See of the Roman Catholic Province of Ontario will be fixed at Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Special telegram to THE ONTARIO.

MONTREAL, March 31, 1870, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	$4 80	@ 0 00
Extra	4 50	@ 4 60
Fancy	4 40	@
Welland Canal Superfine		@
Sup. No. 1 Canada Wheat	4 20	@ 4 35
" " 1 West'n Wheat	4 00	@ 4 10
" " 2 " "	3 80	@ 3 85
Bag Flour	1 90	@ 2 00
WHEAT—Canada Fall	0 95	@ 0 00
Spring	0 95	@ 0 98
Western	0 00	@ 0 97
OATS—Per 32 lbs	0 28	@ 0 30
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 46	@ 0 00
BUTTER—Dairy	0 15	@ 0 17
" Store Packed	0 14	@ 0 15
ASHES—Pots	5 45	@ 5 52½
" Pearls	6 25	@ 0 00
PORK—Mess	24 00	@24 50
Prime Mess	00 01	@0 00
Prime	18 50	@18 50
Dressed Hogs	8 50	@ 8 75
PEAS—Per 66 lbs	0 77½	@ 0 80

Flour market very quiet; receipts 1600 bbls: small sales at superior at quotations; extra and fancy nominal sale of No. 2 at $3.80 to $3.85, of fine at $3.25 to $3.30 and $3.32, and middlings at $3.10.

Grains no reported transactions; holders of all kinds very firm, unwilling to sell unless at an advance on prices lately current.

Provisions inactive and nominally unchanged

Ashes—Pots firm and in good request.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 31.

COTTON—At 22¾.

FLOUR—quiet; receipts 9,000 brls; sales 6,800 bbrls.; at $4 50 to $4 60 for superfine State and Western; $4 65 to $5 30 for common to choice extra State; $4 60 to $5 45 for common to choice extra State and Western;

Rye flour quiet at $4 25 to $5 10.

WHEAT—Scarcely so firm; receipts 16,000 bush; sales 18,000 bush bush; at $1 23 to winter red and Amber Western $1 45 white State.

RYE—Dull.

CORN—Less active: receipts 3,000 bush; sales 16,000 bush; at $1 03 to $1 05 for old mixed new.

BARLEY—dull.

OATS—former receipts 35 000 bush; sales 21,000 bush at 53c to 58 for Westernin store.

PORK—firmer; $26 62 for new mess.

LARD—Firmer at ¸14c to 15c for steam, and 15c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—14c to 24c for Ohio, and 23 to 40c for State,

CHEESE—Dull at 13¼ to 15¼c for common to prime.

LONDON, March 31st, 1 P. M.

Consols for money 93⅜; Accounts 93⅛; Bonds for '62 91½; '65 old 90½; '67 89⅝; 10 40's 87⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie 21¼; I. C. 14½; A. & G. W. 27⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 31ts; 1,P.M.

Cotton quiet: Uplands 10¼: Orleans 11¼.

Money Market as reported at the Express Office.

BELLEVILLE, March 31.

Greenbacks and New York Exchang buying at	88¼
" selling at	89¼
Bank of Upper Canada Bills buying at	68
Silver buying at	5¼
" selling at	4¾

Gold opened at 112¼; closed at 112.

Drafts on New York sold at Current rates.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Express Office.

Beecher Shoots at a Chipmonk.

In the "Star Papers," in the CHRISTIAN UNION, we find the following: My father it was who let me trot behind him, a seven or eight year old, while he hoed through the fields. How my nerves screwed up when he took aim! and what crash in my over-sensitive ear was the report! It was always painful and always an irresistible fascination. And so one day, returning home, out ran a bold chipmonk, and coursed along the wall with trailing tail, then mounting on a stone, tail cocked up, he said "Hit me, hit me, he, he!" "Here, Henry, do you want to shoot?" "Yes, sir-no-yes, I do." "Get behind me—let the gun rest on my shoulder-now take aim-come, pull the stigger or he'll be off." I shut up one eye in a manner that darried the other with it. I opened both. The tears came. The squirrel seemed six or seven squirrels whirling around in the air. I took aim but it would not stay aimed. Somehow, I saw the sky, the stone wall, a great mullen stock, the squirrel, and twenty other things, all in a jig. Bang went the gun. "Chigeerree, ree" went the squirrel as he dived down, laughing, into his hole. Well I've seen many a minister do the same thing with a sermon, and felt as satisfied as I did. to be sure I did not hit any thing, but I had made a splendid noise.

A Quebec Papal Zouave named Morrissette, was assaulted while on duty at Tivoli, on the 4th of March, by one or two persons, who inflicted five dagger wounds one of which was considered mortal.

EX. M. O. S. S CO., FROM LONDON.

(Opened March 31st.)

NEW

TWEEDS,

SHIRTINGS,

AND PRINTS.

Spring Suits Made to Order,

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

FULLER & CO.,
DISTILLERS,
(LATE R. REID.)

ALWAYS OF HAND

COMMON WHISKEY,
PROOF WHISKEY,
OLD RYE WHISKEY.

Parties at a distance will do well to give us a call, particularly the people of Prince Edward County.

Belleville, March 31, 1870.

J. W. Clark,
WEST BELLEVILLE, BRIDGE St.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FEED, & ETC.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Would also return thanks for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.

Belleville, March 31, 1870.

TO THE
Inhabitants of Belleville.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce that they have purchased

W. H. VANTASSEL'S MILK BUSINESS.

Hoping by strict attention to the wants of the customers to give full satisfaction both as to quality and quantity.

B. PASHLY & SON.

FOUND.

A NOTE OF HAND, dated at Picton on the 14th of May last, for three months, the amount being twenty-five dollars.

The owner can have it by calling at this Office.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 12th DAY OF APRIL, ensuing, for the construction of the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

on Bridge Street.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of JOHN FORIN, Architect, Hotel St.

No tenders received unless in all respects satisfactory.

Belleville, March 30, 1870.



HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED 1810.

Cash Capital - - -	$1,000,000.
Assets, 1870, - - -	2,533,210 72c.
Liabilities, - - - -	133,231 85c.

Deposits required by law made with the Canadian Government.

This Company is now doing a thriving business in Town. Losses in all cases amicably adjusted.

ROBT. TANNAHILL, Agent.

TENDERS

WILL be received up to the 11th of April for the building of a

STONE STOREHOUSE,

for H. Corby, Esq., M. P. P., and for enclosing the lot with a stone wall.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN FORIN, Architect, on and after Monday the 28th inst.

Belleville, March 23, 1870.

"ST. ANDREW."

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscriber has just received by the above named Steamer a portion of his Spring Goods which will be open for inspection immediately and which will compare with any goods in the market for quality and cheapness.

He invites special attention to his stock of STAPLES, which he has marked at a very small advance above COST, and will be found very low.

His Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS

will be the best in the market, and all the newest styles.

He has paid particular attention to this department. Having engaged

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR,

he is prepared to get up suits on very short notices. All work warranted to fit.

Just received a complete stock of

SILK AND FELT HATS,

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